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Praxis Medicorum
 ANTIQVA & NOVA:
 THE
 Ancient and Modern Practice
 OF
 P H Y S I C K
Examined, Stated, and Compared.

The Preparation and Custody of Medicines, as it was the Primitive Custom with the Princes and great Patrons of Physick, asserted, and proved to be the proper charge, and grand duty of every Physician successively.

The new mode of Prescribing, and Filing *Recipe's* with Apothecaries, manifested an imprudent invention, and pernicious innovation.

Demonstrated from the treble Damage and Disadvantages that arise thence; to Physician, Patient, and the Medical Science.

With enforcing Arguments for a return, and general conformity to the Primitive Practice.

All Objections to the contrary, answered and fully cleared.

By *E. Maynwaring*, Doctor in Physick.

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THE

ANCIENT AND MODERN

OF

PHYSIC

Examined, and corrected

by Thomas Digges, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law, and
Fellow of the Royal Society, who has added many new Observations
and Experiments, and has corrected the Errors of the former Edition.

Printed by W. Stansfeld, at the Press of J. Stansfeld, in the Strand,
near the Theatre Royal, in the Year 1704.

With an Appendix of Arguments for a Natural and General Con-
formity to the Principles of the Philosophical Transactions.



Printed by W. Stansfeld, at the Press of J. Stansfeld, in the Strand,
near the Theatre Royal, in the Year 1704.

LONDON

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I

The *Ancient* and *Modern* Practice of
P H Y S I C K,
Examined, Stated, and Compared.

IT cannot be expected in this small Volume that the whole matter in difference, between the *Ancient* and *modern* Professors in the med icall Science, should be controverted and stated. But that which I aim at, and pitch upon at present to traverse, relates chiefly to the *management* and *mode* of *Practice* : therein to let you understand how differently the affair of *Physick* is carried on now of later times, from what it was in former Ages, and from the beginning : laying down and assigning the *benefits* and *advantages* that accrue by the one ; as also the *prejudice* and *damages* that arise by the other, necessarily depending thereon, and unavoidable.

These are the two *cardinal* points, to which this present Discourse is directed, and principally looks at : Yet in the current of this debate, some things else will fall in *parergas*, which we shall animadvert on, as remarkable and to be noted, but not insist thereon at this time. And in managing this *Disceptation*, I must recite and revive some of my own Writings (scattered in several

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Tracts) that are extant relating to this subject, which I cannot well pass by, but insert in their due places as *valid arguments* not to be smothered and forgotten, but to be preserved in memory so long as the cause in hand remains disputable.

* Plebeia
ingenia
magis ex-
emplis,
quàm ora-
tione capi-
untur. Ma-
crob. Sa-
tur. l. i.

I must confess, the current of Practice runs strongly against me, by the multitude of *Professors* that are fixed in the contrary course; whose general custom and perseverance therein is strongly perswasive to *inconsiderate, unwary heads, that it is undoubtedly the right way, the most *learned*, and most *advantageous* mode of Practice: notwithstanding so great a party appears against me, I am not thereby daunted to oppose their *male-Practice*, though supported by the *authority* and *countenance* of learned men well reputed, exercising therein. And in the designing and carrying on of this undertaking, I would not be misunderstood and deemed a malevolent *detractor*, or *emulator* to any person or party herein concerned; but incited to it by the merits of the cause, and through a just zeal to do a publick service for the sick and infirm; and to promote the honor and improvement of this *science* I do profess, and now plead for, being at present captivated and ensnared by an abusive Custom, intollerably injurious and destructive.

I shall not longer detain you with an *Apologetical* premise, but lead you into the substantial matter *indicated* and promised in the front of this Work. And first I will present to your view and consideration, the model and form of the *Primitive Practice*, wherein Physick had its first *Being*, and also increased to a considerable growth, by the
sole

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sole industry of the Professors, without *substitutes* or *subordinate* men, to divide and share with them in their business. After this I shall relate to you the unhappy change and *subversion* of this laudably industrious institution, for the late mode of *Pen Practice*, and *filing Bills* with Apothecaries, generally imitated and followed at this day.

In the *Infancy* of Physick, and during its growth to a considerable improvement; the *learned Professors* thereof, were so careful in their Employment, and industrious to advance their Knowledge, that nothing appertaining to the whole business of this Art; but passed through their *own hands*, and was managed under their *own eye*; being privy and present to all concernments; and a faithful Guide in the conduct of the *whole Work*: not refusing the gathering of *simples*, readily to know, and rightly to distinguish them; examining of *Drugs*, and proving their virtues; *dissecting bodies*, to view the admirable *systeme* and frame of man; and to understand the *economy* or government of Nature therein: preparing and compounding their own *Medicines* diligently, to gain a sound and true knowledge in *Pharmacy*, and to be expert in Medicines, and their various *preparations*: and all this with their *own hands*; and what not? to be truly informed, and ascertained in their Art; and not to depend upon hearsay, or fallacious reports of others, and the insufficiency of such testimonies: deeming it also not fit to manage so *grand* an *Affair*, of which the World was big in expectation, and that so nearly concerns the life of man, by *proxies* and *substitutes*; but by

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their own proper labour and inspection, not trusting to Herb-women, Apothecaries, and such like.

This was the *Primitive Practice* of Physicians; and those of the greatest fame and renown, called the *Princes of Physicians*, gained that repute and esteem *this way*, by their great labour and diligent search into Naturals, for the good of mankind; refusing no pains that might conduce to the advance of their knowledge. And this was the exemplary, laudable, and constant practice of *Æsculapius*, *Hermes Trismegistus*, *Hippocrates*, *Diocles*, *Caristius*, *Galen*, *Scribonius Largus*, *Andromachus*, *Oribasius*, and all the ancient Heroes in Physick: and that it was so, appears by the testimony of authentick Writers, as also from their own Works. *Hippocrates* in his Book *περί ἐνσχηματισμῶν*, in the seventh and eighth Sections, reckons up the accommodation that belongs to a Physician, of which he ought not to be destitute; amongst which are *Chirurgical instruments* and *medicines* of all sorts, that he ought always to have ready in his own keeping; and this he saith will make a Physician more confident in his Practice, and more readily applying himself to the sick,

* ἐπὶ τῷ δὲ
ἐοῖνις περὶ
τῶν νοσή-
σων, τῶν
ἐν σοὶ ἀ-
πὸ τοῦ
ἐνσώμου, ἵνα
μὴ ἀπο-
ρῆς, εὐθι-
γὰς ἔχων
ἐκαστὴν
περὶ τῶ
νοσήσου-
σόν.

|| Querce-
tan. redi-
viv. pag.
218.

* so he concludes the eighth Section of that Book.

Famous *Quercitan* upon this question, *an medicum deceat parare pharmacia?* affirms that the Ancients were very industrious and diligent in the Preparation of their Medicines, which they kept in readiness by them to serve their Practice. || *Hippocrates ipse eorum faciem conspuisset, qui preparandorum suorum remediorum scientiam illi detraxissent, quo-*

rum utique veteres tam vigiles fuerunt custodes, ut ea nequaquam publica facerent omnibus, sed magna cautione sibi asservarent, & filiis ac nepotibus seriatim tandem committerent, ac per manus traderent.

This also is affirmed by Sennertus, a judicious, moderate, and faithful Writer, handling this question, *an medico liceat componere medicamenta?* holds the affirmative, both from the antiquity of the custom,

as also the utility and advantage to Patient and Physician: *Neque etiam præter dignitatem medici esse componere medicamenta, antiqui illi viri prudentissimi, medicique peritissimi satis docuerunt, qui etsi haberent unguentarios, seplasiarios, & id genus hominum, qui fucos, unguenta & similia præcipuè vendebant, ornando potius quam curando corpori utilia, totam tamen medicamentorum compositionem*

ipsis non committebant. Ipsi domi suæ medicamenta composuerunt, neque sibi dedecori, sed laudi esse duxerunt, si rei humano generi utilissimæ operam impenderent, neque plus rationis manuum suarum, quam animi haberent: imo ignaviorum potius esse videtur, omnia ministris committere, quorum vel avaritiâ, vel improbitate factum est sæpius, ut medicamenta præstantissima quæ ὁσὸν ᾤεσθαι antiqui appellant, vel indoctissimis empiricis communicarentur, vel corrupta & vitiosa auctoritatem suam amitterent, nec vires, ob quas ab antiquis prædicabantur, haberent.

You see plainly the judgment of this grave Writer in the case, that the preparation of Medicines by Physicians is as profitable and necessary as ancient.

And as the preparation of Medicines was the general custom among the ancient Physicians; so likewise that laudable practice hath been continued

Sennert. institut. med. lib. v. pars 3. Sect. 2. cap. 1.

Sennert. ibid.

in

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in all Ages by some of the most *eminent* and most *industrious* Physicians, even since the time *Apothecaries* have been in use; such were *Paracelsus*, *Libavius*, *Angelus Sala*, *Basilius Valentinus*, *Crollius*, *Quercitan*, *Mylus*, *Mynsicht*, *Faber*, *Hartman*, *Schroder*, *Sennertus*, *Van Helmont*, *Glauber*, *Swelser*, &c. many more, the most *eminent* of their times and places where they lived, have been *industrious operators* in *Pharmacy*, whose *Exemplars* are committed to us, to revise, meliorate, and improve.

The necessity for continuation of this Practice, and encouraging a *general conformity* thereto, will evidently appear to all rational people, if they consider the *enforcements* to it, arising from the whole *interest* and concerns of this *Art*, which are reducible to, or comprised under these 3 heads.

First, The *improvement* and *advance* of the *Art* it self.

Secondly, The *security* and *utility* to the *Sick*.

Thirdly, The *advantages* and *satisfaction* to the *Professors*.

We shall proceed distinctly upon these three *capital* parts, in the order as they stand. And first, that the *Pharmacopæian* Practice of Physicians is the direct and only way to improve and draw near to the perfection and compleating of the *Pharmaceutic Art*; upon which the whole success of the Medical Science does mainly and chiefly depend; is manifest from the *original* and *primitive* Practice, upon which this *Science* is built and founded: and secondly, from the *successive* and *successful* improvements that have been made by *Pharmacopæian Doctors*, in all Ages to our present times. That

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That the origine and invention of Physick did first spring out of an *empyrical* knowledge of Medicines, is confessed by most, if not all Writers, that treat of the *Rise* and *Progreſs* of Physick: there were no *Principles*, *Rules*, nor *Method* established, but every one followed the dictates of his own fancy, to make tryal of this or that, or this with that, for a Medicine; which *experiments* and *tryals* of Medicines of their own *invention* and *ſacture*, Medicus
abſol. pag.
10, 11. were recorded and repoſited as their greateſt ſecrets: So that *Pharmacy* was the *foundation* of *Physick*, and here it took its riſe, and herein were *Physicians* firſt exerciſed, before any rules were given: and after the frequent exhibiting and applying of *Medicaments* in ſeveral caſes, and obſervations thereupon noted; then the *Art* began to be *modelled* and framed into a *ſyſteme* of parts rationally compoſed, which by *additions* and *culture* from learned men through all Ages, hath arrived to this improvement we now ſee.

Scribonius Largus, an ancient Author of ſixteen hundred years ſtanding, in his Book treating of the compoſition of Medicines ſaith; *eſt enim hæc medicæ pars medicina, ut maxime neceſſaria, ita certè antiquiſſima, & ob hæc* (reckoning their virtues) *primum celebrata ac illuſtrata*. And to what we have here aſſerted agrees *Joan. Langius* in his Medical Epistles, a grave Author, converſant with antique Writings: *Scis nempe principium omnium artium eſſe rude: at temporis ſucceſſu & experientia adaugeri, & excoli; quod certe medicina, omnium mortalium voto expetita, ac toties immutata indicat: hanc ante & ſub Trojani belli temporibus*

Scribonius
Larg. de
compos.
mentor.

Joan. Langius, Epist.
med. lib. 1.
Epist. 51.

Æſcu-

Cor. Celf.
lib. 1. in
proœm.
Plin. lib.
29. cap. 1.
Galen. ad
Erasistrat.

Æsculapius & tandem ejus liberi Machaon & Podalirius, ac celebris ille Achillis præceptor Chiron, vulnorum medelis & Pharmacia se exercebant, solisq; his duabus partibus, nempe Chirurgia & Pharmacia, tum medicina constabat: and for this he quotes the Authors in the Margent.

I need go no farther to prove the antiquity of Medicines, nor their Authors to be *Pharmacopœian Physicians* of the greatest repute, and that Physick was planted upon this foundation, being scarce denied by any. I now come to prove the necessity of continuing this Practice, in order to the improvement and advance of Physick, whereby chiefly the Art is truly enabled to do great things, and adorned with real performances in curing. So far is any *Art* or *Science* improved, by how much more it draws neer and acquires the end, for which it is intended and instituted; the regaining of health is that mark to which all Medicines are ultimately directed: now by the prudent election and exquisite preparation of Medicines is this end attained more especially, and sometimes independently, without the contribution and assistance of the other parts of this Art. For the more distinct and clearer proof of this point I am now upon, I shall lay down these three following *Positions*, of a just latitude, which comprise the full scope of our matter; and which being proved, the first head of our *triple division* stands as a manifest truth.

1. Position That Pharmacy or the dextrous preparation of Medicines, is the most excellent and necessary part of Physick; and the main stress of curing, lies

lies chiefly in the compleat medicinal apparatus.

That true skill in Pharmacy, and a certain know- 2. Position
ledge of Medicines, is not gained by reading, but
by manual preparations and tryals; personally ob-
serving through the whole process of the Medicine, and
noting all the circumstances appertaining to it, or
casually emerging; whether successful or not; for a
future guide, to direct and improve the next process,
for the same Medicine; or to admonish, instruct, or
caution in another, affine or analogous thereto.

That the preparation of Medicines is the proper 3. Position
and special business of every Physician; without which
experience and certain knowledge in Medicines, he
cannot be compleat in his Profession, but very insuf-
ficient in the grand and most weighty part of the Me-
dical Science.

To illustrate and prove the verity of the first The first
Thesis, I proceed thus: The excellency of Pharma- proof.
cy, and its super-excellency above the other parts
of Physick (I mean Chymical Pharmacy chiefly)
does appear; first, because it is the ground work
and foundation of the rest, and it lays open the
mysteries of the whole science, and gives light to
every part thereof. A compleat knowledge here-
in does discover the secret operations of Nature,
whereby Diseases are more easily detected, and
the manner of Curing more obvious and plain.
Ubi desinit Physicus, ibi incipit Medicus. Solid
knowledge in Natural Philosophy, is the most
necessary qualification, preparatory to make a
good Physician: now this Philosophy must be expe-
rimental, solid, and certain: the notional Theorems

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in *Philosophy*, the World hath too long insisted on, and spent much time to little purpose, in vain *ratiocinations*, *speculative conjectures*, and *verbal probations*. And as *Natural Philosophy* is *previous*, and a fit qualification to ground a Physician on in a general knowledge of Nature, and this knowledge is gained by *experiments* and *mechanick tryals*; so likewise the knowledge of the *microcosme* in a *sound* and *morbid* state, is acquired and discovered; and the ways and manner of curing unfolded and directed; by observing *artificial* operations and *mechanical* tryals, which imitate Nature in her perfect and deficient actings: And upon this consideration *Zwelfer* affirms, * *Chymiam esse artem nobilissimam, & medico scitu summè necessariam, & includere universam Philosophiam practicam*. And *Sennertus* treating of *Chymical Pharmacy* brings in *Mesues* to speak his thoughts, and to confirm his own opinion: *Ut jam de eo nihil dicam quantum in naturæ obscuritate investiganda Philosopho lucis præferat Chymia: unde rectè à Mesue in Antidotar. Distinct. 21. cap. de oleo ovorum. Chymici appellantur qui quæ occulta sunt in rebus, manifestant & detegunt: Ut confidenter dicere ausim, vix aliquem ad peritiorem rerum naturalium cognitionem pervenire posse, qui in Chymicis operationibus, quibus res naturales artificiosè resolvuntur, & quarum beneficio mirandi rerum consensus & dissensus, ac omnino plurimi effectus aliàs occulti deprehenduntur, exercitatus non est.*

* *Mantiss.*
Hermet.
præfat.

Sennert.
de consensu
& diss.
Chym. cum
Galen. cap.
2.

Gregor. Horstius also, and other eminent Writers (though adhering sufficiently and too much to *Galenick Doctrine*), yet will have an exact knowledge

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ledge of Chymical Pharmacy so necessary to the compleating a Physician, that without it he is of no account: *Encomia Chymiae non opus est ut hinc recenseam, quia verum est, quod habet alicubi Heurnius: cespitat jam profectò sine hac arte medicina; quam ob causam rectè dicit P. And. Mathiolus in Epist. Ausim dicere, neminem medicum absolutum esse posse, imò nec mediocre quidem, qui in hac nobilissima distillandi scientia non sit exercitatus.* And Helmont that profound Philosopher gives his testimony of Chymistry in these words: *præparat intellectum ad penetrandum occulta naturæ, ponitque investigationem in natura vel ulteriorem, quàm aliæ scientiæ omnes simul; & penetrat usque ad ultimas profunditates veritatis realis.* What is here attested of Chymistry in general, as the only Key to unlock Natures Cabinet, serves to prove, and does include Pharmacentic tryals, to be the most necessary and useful means to acquaint a Physician with the whole secrets of his Art.

Greg.
Horst. lib.
10. de
Pharmaceuticis.

Helm.
Pharmacop. pag.
371.

From hence it is evident, that the constant exercise of Pharmacentic Experiments, and diligent practice in the preparation of Medicines, gives a great advantage to a Physician, and is the most excellent Philosophical part of the medical Science, giving light to all the rest: for hereby not only a knowledge in Medicines is barely gained (though that is great) but a Physician is hereby acquainted with the operations and defects of Nature; is led into the knowledge of Diseases, and is taught how to adapt a Medicine aright, and how Nature receives help and assistance in several cases of distress. An exact perspective knowledge of Medi-

cines (gained by *Experiments* and not otherwise) dilates it self and extends farther than the *Pharmaceutick* or *Mechanick* part of Physick; whereby a *Pharmacopœian Physician* is better enabled to give an account of all the operations and deficiencies of Nature in humane bodies, and the remedies that answer thereto, and the manner of their performance; than any other person, taught from the various tryals of *Medicinal Preparations*, which not only discover their peculiar Natures in artificial processes, but withall by *analogie* unfold the *latent* operations and mysteries of the *Microcosme*. You cannot design a Medicine rightly, nor aim at any Disease judiciously and certainly, but from the knowledge you have gained in *Pharmacopœiick* operations and tryals of Medicines; for, by *correcting, digesting, fermenting, distilling, subliming, volating, fixing, &c.* are Diseases known, by these artificial imitations of Nature, and does lay open the mystery of Curing.

The second
proof.

But secondly, the *super-excellency* of Medicines appears in their immediate approach to and encounter with the Disease; so that the *stress* of curing lies *principally* and *mainly* here, in the goodness and efficacy of Medicines, more than in the other learning of a Physician. The *Art of Physick* is stiled the most excellent of all *Arts*, because of the end it attains and effects (*health*) which is the most excellent and desirable thing. And although the whole *Art* does contribute to this end; yet more especially, *necessarily*, and *immediately*, Medicine does effect this; and this sometimes alone, without the assistance of the other parts of this *Science*:

for

for a good Medicine shall perform much, given by an illiterate hand; but the most learned Physician can do but little to the praise and credit of this Art without a good Medicine. And therefore *Blasius* a Doctor of *Amsterdam*, speaking of the necessary accomplishments of a Physician, wherein his knowledge ought to consist; he gives the *prekeminence* to Medicines, as the most requisite wherein his knowledge must not fail; because the burden and weight of Curing rests here:

maximè tamen omnium mediorum (medicines) quibus morbus propelli sanitasque restitui citò, tuto atq; jucundè queat, natura adhibendique ratio. In his enim omnibus, quibuscunq; Arti huic præstantissimæ sese mancipare animus est, qui cum laude aliquando illam tractare desiderant, maximè ut excellent, imprimis allaborandum est.

*Blasius in
Per. morel.
method.
Epist. Dedicat. pag. 3.*

To the same purpose, and severely, *Christ. Langius*, a learned Doctor, urgeth the precedency of Medicines before all the rest; for as much as the life of the Patient, the credit of the Art, and reputation of the Physician, chiefly depends here, and is most eminently manifest: *non immeritò autem Medici omnibus nervis sollicitos se exhibent circa remediorum sedulò continuatas inventiones & facturas; siquidem non tantummodò venerandam Antiquitatem hîc habeant fideliter præeantem, ac Iatro-Chymicorum Coronam hodieque presso pede laudata hujus vestigia insequentem; verum ipsissima etiam necessitas & conscientia cultus impensè id inculcet; quum tam ægrotantium vita, quam medicinæ gloria ac medentis fama in remediorum dextrè paratorum sinceritate omnino atque certitudine consistat.*

Lang. miscellan. curios. medicinal. p. 145.

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I could *cite* many others of good Authority, whose judgments concur in this point, and do affirm the same: but what need I summon in *Authority* to countenance our Doctrine, when *Reason* urgeth so strongly, and proves our assertion so clearly and undeniably.

Having shewed you the excellency of Medicines, and confirmed their dignity and merit, as the chiefest part of our Art: I come now to make good the second *Thesis*: that true skill, certain knowledge, and improvement of Medicines, is not attained by reading *Authors*, but by preparation and *mechanick* tryals. To introduce a belief hereof we have

1. Argument.

First, the Pattern and Example of all the *Ancients* (as appears *pag.* 3, 4, 5.) who were industrious and laborious to gain the knowledge of Medicines.

2. Argument.

Secondly, The *meliorations* and *improvements* of those *antique Medicines*, by our *modern Pharmacopæian* Physicians, confirms it farther: for, when Medicines are any ways improved, by better and more *artificial* preparation, it hath been done by some industrious Physicians who were *operators* in Medicines, and such were the *modern Authors* before named in *pag.* 6. hence it appears, that the whole knowledge of Medicines is founded here, and springs from this root; *viz.* manual preparations and tryals of making Medicines, and not otherwise. And as there is yet a *Plus ultra*, room enough for greater Discoveries in *Pharmacy*; either by *invention* of new Medicaments, or by *modelling* and improving of the old, which yet deserves

deserves correction: there is no other way of progress, rational, secure, and certain, but this of preparation and *manual facture*, as did our *Predecessors*, and is now imitated by the most ingenious, and ablest Professors of this Age: what otherwise is suggested by *putation* or *traditional* Writings, is dubious at best, fallacious oftentimes and erroneous upon tryal; and therefore not becoming an *Artist*, nor an honest man of so weighty a charge, as life and health, to venture and rely on.

I might here bring in the *sentiment* of many learned men to this purpose; but to be brief, one shall speak the sense of the rest; and this from a judicious late Writer, a *Collegiate Physician* of London, complaining of the unhappy state of Physick; offers what I now urge, as the only remedy for redress, and as the most advantagious means to improve the Art: his words are these. *Besides* Dr Jonath. Goddard, A Discourse of the unhappy condition of Physick, &c. pag. 34, 35. the securing of the Practice of Physick to Physicians, and the preventing its falling into other hands, which is a necessary advantage; there is another of happy consequence and more honorable, which, by this course of Physicians making their own Medicaments, may be attained; that is, a great improvement in the Art it self, hinted before: For when judicious Physicians come to be more familiarly acquainted with the materials of Medicaments, and also to experiment and observe operations, and processes upon them; especially the more accurate and artificial, as in Chymical Preparations; they will discover the most advantagious ways of preparation, and the most rational proportions in order to composition; and come to contrive and invent new Medicaments, exceeding;

exceeding others in their kinds, and improve, beyond what they can imagine of themselves, before they have entered this way, and what they can ever otherwise attain; as some learned and ingenious Physicians have done. This is very plain, and fully asserts the truth of our second Position; and concurs with other heads of this Tract.

3. Argument.

Thirdly, The Nature and Reason of the Work itself, requires *autoptical* Experiments, and proofs by *manual* facture.

No man can attain to a compleat skill in *manual Arts*, but by *manual* operations; *Pharmacy* is a *manual Art*, therefore not acquired but by frequent practice in preparation. The force of our argument is obvious to ordinary capacities; being drawn from daily experience in other *manufactories*: as *Painting*, *Carving*, *Writing*, *Building*, *Cookery*, *Engines* of all sorts, &c. where there is a manifest sensible work to be effected and wrought, resulting from some formed or modeled matter, and remaining after the *Artist* ceaseth to operate; the perfection thereof, or a sufficient knowledge therein, is not acquired by *contemplation* and Book reading, but by repetition of acts, in the *manual* labour and business of that Work. To what I have alledged, agrees the saying of *Galen*, an ancient and famous Master in this Art. And so I pass on to the next considerable assertion: that this *preparation* of Medicines, and the various *experiments* belonging thereto, is the proper work of every Physician.

Ἐκ βιβλίων μήτε
κυβεργή-
των τινὰ
γινώμε-
νον γινέσθαι,
μήτε ἀλ-
λῆς τέχ-
νης ἐργά-
σθαι. *Galen. de a-
lim. fac.
cap. 1.*

1. Reason
of the 3.
Position.

The first Reason is drawn from the *Example* and *Custom* of the *Ancients* (whose industrious Practice

was

was so, and proved, pag. 3, 4, 5.) to whom we are obliged for their labours in settling some foundation for us to tread on; and from which we ought not to depart and separate; unless it be for truths sake, or some necessity urging: which cannot be alledged in this case.

The second pleads thus: for as much as the true ^{2. Reason.} knowledge of Medicines and improvement of *Pharmacy*, depends upon practice in preparation (as is already proved pag. 15, 16.) this knowledge and improvement ought to spring from the Physician, and be repositied in him; else he cannot be able to direct, correct, and improve Medicines: consequently then, he is very unfit to undertake the Sick; very unskilful to adapt, order, and appoint Medicines; very unable to perform a Cure; his Title and abilities are very *incongruous*, and more properly he deserves the Character of an *Empirick* (in the worst sense) than *Doctor Medicinæ*; because he is *medicamentorum imperitus*.

Quercetan urging this duty upon the Physician, ^{Quercetan. rediviv. pag. 223.} severely checks the ignorance of him who is not well exercised and skilful in the Preparation of Medicines: *Quam turpe est medico, sibi doctoris titulum arrogare, & materiam, qua uti debet, modumque illius parandæ ac administrandæ ignorare, patique se à ministris suis superari? an ignoras experientiam rerum esse magistratam? ergo Pharmacopœius eam Callens magister erit, tu verò bruta statua Cathedra affigeris.* Construe that your self, for I am ashamed to render it in English. Where would you have the knowledge to be treasured up; but in him that is Master of the Art: he that appoints

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the medicine, ought to know all that belongs to the medicine, both for the *matter* and *manner* of preparation.

The Colledge of Physicians of London, considering the many inconveniencies that *emerge* from the neglect of medicines, and trusting that business in other hands; have lately voted it *honorable* for a Physician to prepare his own medicines: Truly, if also they had voted it *dishonorable* not to do so, they had then *enacted* compleatly: that was well done, this ought not to be long undone. Well then, if it be *honorable* so to do, do you thus *honorably*, and then will you have honor and praise with all knowing men. There can be no greater, nor more acceptable and advantagious service to this Profession, than the regaining of it entire to the true owners; and delivering it successively to the Sons of Art, as their *inheritance*; which injuriously and absurdly hath been alienated from the *Æsculapian* Family. But Rome was not built in a day; great Affairs move slowly: a general *radicated* custom, is not suddenly broken; but there are great presages of a Change.

In the interim, the preparation of medicines now, is not so *scandalous* to a Doctor of Physick as formerly; who if once taken notice of for a *Practiser* with his own medicines, *ipso facto*, he was pronounced a *Quack* or *Empirick*; he that toucht a medicine went in danger of his reputation: but now *aliures est*; the scene is changed; and I expect very justly too, that it will be *cujus contrarium*: for this is a plain truth; he that does not handle medicines is not fit to touch the sick: he comes

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Μη αμα
αρχῇ τὸ
τέλος κα-
τασκευασθαι

illotis manibus, not well prepared and qualified for that undertaking: in plain terms he is *deficient*; and that *deficiency* the greatest a *Physician* can be guilty of. To separate Medicines from the *Physician*, and make *Pharmacy* a distinct business, is to abstract from him the *quintessence* of his knowledge, is to disarm and disable him from relieving the sick; and to rob him of the best and most considerable part of his *Art*.

If talking learnedly would charm or cure a Disease; then the *Physician* need not so much regard medicines, but leave that for any body to manage. *Sed herbis, non verbis*, 'tis medicine that cures; here then must be the *Physicians* great care, and exquisite skill; which cannot be expected, but from him that operates and prepares medicines: *An majestas & pompa, hellenismus & latinismus medici nomine tenus, non re*,---so *Quercetan* (though himself a learned man) goes on sharply reproving the *vanity* and *insufficiency* of learning dis-junct and separate from the diligent labour and acquired knowledge in the *preparation* of medicines. Doubtless it is a most *absurd deficiency*, for a *Physician* to be wanting in the true experienced knowledge of medicines: a *Physician* to be *ignorant* of medicines, is as absurd and irrational, as a *Master* of a Ship to be ignorant of the *Compass*: he that knows not medicines, is little better than he which knows nothing: What! practice at a *venture*! you may as well throw the *Dice*, whether the Patient shall recover or not, as give medicine at random: the old Woman is as safe a Practiser as you, that dare give a medicine of you know not what; nor you

*Quercetan.
rediviv.
pag. 220.*

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know not how made; being not privy to the choice of ingredients, nor present at the preparation.

However, though the game goes thus generally, yet I am glad (*tandem aliquando*) to see that the preparation of Medicines comes to be esteemed and adjudged an *honorable* employ, befitting a learned *Doctor* and *Philosopher*: indeed it is so befitting, that he which is not thus employed, is but a *Truant* and a *Loyterer* in the School of Physick; *an verum est? imò verissimum*. Well then, you *Prescriber* in the mode of *male-Practice*; that have accounted it a *dis-honor*, and a Physicians *shame*, derogating from his dignity, to make Medicines; may now for *shame*, come and make them your self: the *shame* now lies at your door; and there it will lye, until the reproach be taken off, by your return to the *primitive*, industrious, and most *rational* Practice, of inspecting and operating in Medicines.

D^r Thompson
check
to Hen.
Stubbs.
pag. 33.

Doctor Thompson, a learned Physician and expert operator in Medicines; lays this charge upon every Professor, and shews the advantages that assurge from thence in these words, *Physicians ought to make their own Medicines, for thereby they shall prepare them with a satisfactory elegance and exactness, improve them to the greater advantage and gradation; understand their virtues more clearly; administer them with the more discretion, and acquire a far greater confidence of their success; then may he be stiled* *Decoratus inde iaspide*, an officious Physician indeed; otherwise he can deserve no other title than of a meer *Trifler* in his Function;
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acting ~~and so~~, carelessly, perfunctorily, and cruelly.

That Medicines are the Physicians business, and his proper concern, I further prove thus; That which is of the greatest importance, and most necessary to be exactly done, requires the greatest care, and strictest curiosity by the Physician: but medicines are the grand and chiefest part of a Physicians business, upon which more especially success or frustration does depend: therefore medicine is his proper and personal business most strictly to be regarded. The major, or first proposition I suppose none will deny; the minor or assumption I have proved at large in pag. 10, 11, 12, 13. that I need not repeat here, but refer you back to view the proof. Sennertus a Writer of great note and esteem, encourageth and adhorts Physicians to this duty of preparing Medicines for their own Practice, as a work of great merit and desert. *Nec, ut de*

Jul. Contareno in hoc negotio scribit Horat. Augeni-
us, culpandus est, si pharmacorum compositioni in-
cumbat medicus, sed potius maximis extollendus
laudibus, ac præterea honore atque præmio afficien-
dus: Nemo enim rectius composuerit medicamenta
quàm medicus; utpote qui materiam remediorum,
in qua maxima est differentia, agnoscit iis signis,
quæ alias indoctis vix commodè explicari queunt; &
novit quo pacto integris facultatibus utile ab inutili,
parum ab impuro secerni possit; quique mixtionis
modum, insperatis quandoque morbis necessarium,
optimè tenet, quem indoctus Pharmacopœus vix asse-
quitur. And in the same Chapter he saith; præ-
stantissimi medici domi suæ suis manibus medica-
menta

*Sennert.
instit.
lib 5. par.
3. Sect. 2.
cap.*

Eodem
cap.

menta composuerunt, & suis nominibus insigniverunt: Then he brings in *Valeriola*, though seemingly against this Practice; yet cannot deny but the best Physicians in *Galen's* time prepared their great Antidotes themselves, and accounts it the happiness of that Age. Then says *Sennertus*; *Et cur non sit summa felicitas, si ea medicamenta, in quibus vita hominum sita est, ipsi etiam medici componant, nec omnia non raro indoctis hominibus committendum*. This Author (much approved and followed) declares himself very plainly for our present purpose: and indeed most Physicians now are sensible of the error they are fallen into, by being snared and carried away with the common prescribing custom; and what disadvantages and abuses it hath brought upon this Profession: but such as are riveted in that Practice by combination with *Apothecaries*, and enticed away with the profit and ease of it, are loth to be roused out; and they can be contented to smother and wink at all the injuries I can reckon up, to *Physician*, *Patient*, and the *Art* it self: so long as it goes well with them, so long as money comes in freely and easily this way, what care they; what need they trouble themselves about medicines: but those who desire sincerely to discharge their duty towards the sick; to advance the reputation of this science, and exercise their Profession knowingly, and conscientiously, will have special regard to the medicine, in the election and choice of ingredients; will personally be at the Preparation; give out the medicine with due cautions; and not commit this, the weightiest part of his business, to other men and their Servants. I

I think it much more necessary, that a *Physician* look into the *medicine*, than the *Chamber-Pot* or *Close-Stool*, as a matter of greater concernment; and he shall practice with less *hazard* to his own reputation, and more *security* to his patients life. And I must say, an *error*, *mistake*, or *abuse* in the medicine, is far greater and more dangerous than a deficiency or error of the Physician in his judgment of the *Patients Disease*: For, a good medicine is not so tied up and restrained to one disease, but it shall operate for good in many others; so that if a Physician do not so exactly determine aright concerning the *Patients Case*; yet if the distemper he imagines have but an *affinity*, or some *proportion* with that which really afflicts the Patient, and he gives a proper good medicine according to his own *determination*; this medicine shall succeed well and prevail: but an *adulterate* bad medicine, though adapted and appointed by the most skilful head and deliberate consultation, shall take no *effect*, for the purpose intended, or else have *bad effects*. And therefore I may confidently affirm, that a Physician of *ordinary* Parts, with *extraordinary* curious medicines, of his own *Preparation*, well tryed and proved, shall perform more and greater *Cures*, and have less *miscarriages*, than the most knowing and learned with *sophisticate*, and ordinary *shop* medicines, of which no man can have confidence but a presumption. All the curious knowledge that can be comprised in one man or many, cannot cure without good efficacious medicines; cannot command a bad medicine from doing mischief; therefore good medicine is
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most to be esteemed, and nicely to be lookt after, as the most excellent and most serviceable part of this *Art*; and the Physicians *personal* business, his *grand* and peculiar concern.

I see no reason, but that a Physician may as well depend upon the *Chyrurgions* skill in *Anatomy*, as the *Apothecaries* skill in medicines; and lay aside that trouble of dissecting, as well as this of preparing medicines: why you should be so much concerned for *Anatomy*, and so little regard medicines, the reason does not appear to me, nor is there any thing to be produced: this I am sure, that a good medicine without an exact *anatomical* knowledge, will perform its work; but the greatest skill in *Anatomy*, will not make amends for a frivolous or bad medicine. A *competent* knowledge in *Anatomy*, and an *expert accurate* judgment in medicinal preparations, makes an able good Physician; and with this man you may freely and safely trust your life: but if he be the best and most compleat *Anatomist* in the world, having spent much of his time to gain repute in that curiosity, and neglected medicines; save only a *speculative traditional* knowledge, and what he hath gained by *Books* only; he may talk finely, but he can do little; he may get esteem with some kind of people, by his *words* and *terms* of Art, but not by his *works*; *Cures* will not fame him; he is an uncertain and a hazardous Practiser; subject to miscarriages and great errors in his undertakings: yet I would not have any think hereby, that I slight *Anatomical* disquisition and knowledge, but I blame the preferring of this before the other; the insisting too
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much upon *Anatomy*, and neglecting *Pharmacy*, which is chief, and gives the main *stroke* in Curing.

And for as much as the *mystery* and *dexterity* of Curing, lies principally in the *complete* knowledge of *Pharmacy*, gained by preparation and constant exercise therein (as appears pag. 10, 11, 12.) then he that is not a *Pharmacopœian*, is but *half* a Physician, and the *worst half*: for, the *Pharmaceutick* knowledge excels all the rest, as most *useful* and *safe* in Curing: and if a *Physician* may be allowed some grains, or abatement in knowledge, and pass currant; much better it is that he want weight in any *part* of this *science*, than in the *Pharmaceutick*; this being the greatest requisite to *constitute* a good Physician, and render him most serviceable to the Sick; and so *necessary*, that without it his seeming abilities are a *meer imposture*, and he undertakes at a venture.

Hence it plainly and undeniably appears, by what we have said and proved; that not to be *skilful* and *expert* in the *manual preparation* of Medicines, is a *great* and *absurd* deficiency in a Physician: not to be *privy* to all that appertains to any Medicine exhibited to the Patient, is a very irrational *custom*; is very dubious and uncertain in the management; is very *dangerous* and oft *pernicious* to the *sick*: and therefore against all reason it is, that Medicines should be *separated* from the *Physician*, as a distinct charge and business; when indeed the *Preparation* of Medicines is the *τὸ ἔργον*, the *main* business, the *chief* office, and *principal* duty of a Physician. And here was his rise, and

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it was this work that did first *constitute* and make him a Physician; and here he ought to continue in this *excellent fundamental* employment; trying and searching out the virtues and properties of naturals, in their *simple genuine*, and various *compound* state, by different *preparations* and *tryals*, and divers *probattons* in their use of curation: that from hence by *ocular inspection*, and *manual* tractation, which daily brings in a *considerable* improvement of *requisite* and *necessary* knowledge; we may hereby arrive at more certain solid judgment, have a more firm assurance and confidence in this our *Art*, than hitherto the most have had, by trusting too much, and relying upon *Books* as perfect Copies, and *Pharmacopoeiick* substitutes, sufficient and as a full discharge of that duty; both which are great enemies to the *proficiency* and *compleatment* of our Science. And therefore that *Physician* who departs from the *primitive*, most *rational*, *certain*, and *improving* practice in the preparation of medicines; for a new *fangle* and *fashion*, of prescribing to *Apothecaries*; he deserts the most *Philosophical*, most *necessary*, and *best* part of this Profession; he degenerates much from a compleat Physician; he goes out of himself, and halts shamefully in his abilities, being dismembred in the most substantial part; he is but a piece of a Physician, maimed and disabled from doing true service, and exercising his function iudustriously, knowingly, and faithfully as he ought.

Having urged strongly this duty and charge of Medicines upon the Physician: I will now make some *objections*, the most *plausible* and seemingly *valid*

valid that can be pleaded against it, in the behalf of those that would be exempt from the exercise of this part of their *Profession* and desire to live at ease.

To excuse the *Physician* from the business of Medicines, and to free him from that trouble, it may be pleaded, *Huic operi non vacat*; he hath not 1. *Object.* time and leisure from visiting and being visited, to attend the *Preparation* of Medicines, making choice of the best *Drugs*, and what else belongs to this business.

To this I answer: First, no Physician ought to *Answer* take more business upon him, than what he can discharge *carefully, safely, and honestly*; not trusting and relying upon *assistants* (in the principal part) that may hazard and frustrate the whole success of his undertaking.

Secondly, if a Physician's Practice be so great, 2. he cannot attend the *whole*, but must neglect or fail in some *part* of his duty; then let him fail in the *lesser*, and not in the *main point*; upon which the whole affair does chiefly depend; as it is the case of Medicines already proved. Abate some of your *superfluous visits*; receive an account at *home* sometimes, of the operation of your Medicines, which will give you very good information, how it fares with the Patient, whether better or worse, what hopes, and what *symptoms* urgeth most, to occur and obviate next by a secure, efficacious, proper Medicine; and therefore it is much safer for the Patient, and the Physician shall better deserve his *Fee*, to be absent sometimes, in providing good medicines carefully and exactly, than he

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that often comes to ask the Patient how he does, and leaves the charge of Medicines (the *grand work*) to be managed by another, and his Servants. Besides, all Diseases are not *acute*, are not so swift in motion, nor suddenly varying with unexpected and unwonted accidents; but many are *Chronick*, and do not call upon the Physician so quick, and so often, but do give him time and leisure, to attend at his best conveniency.

The *Patient* thinks, and the *Doctor* would have him believe so; that when he hath visited him, seen his Urine, felt his Pulse, heard his complaints, writ his Bill to the Apothecary; that then help is at hand, great care is taken for his recovery, nothing can be done more or better. Oh, you are much mistaken, the great business is yet to do: the *medicine* which is more considerable, than all the *contents* of this visit, that is referred to the *care* and *skill* of the Apothecary and his Boys. You are more under these hands than the *Doctors*; you are now turned over to the Medicine Makers and Traders; in whose power your life is, and you are liable to suffer for any default, by their *neglect*, want of *skill*, sparing *cost*, *inadvertency*, and *oversight*, *casualty*, or *haste* of other business, shall expose you: and that from hence Patients do often suffer and miscarry: take the testimony of Doctor Merrett, a Collegiate Physician of London, and a Practiser for 30 years with Apothecaries, gives this account of them in his Book lately put forth.

Dr Merret
his short
view of the
Frauds &
Abuses
committed
by Apothe-
caries, &c.

Pag. 8. *They use Medicines quite contrary to the Prescription; Myrtle leaves for Sena, &c. they*

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they falsifie the grand compositions of the London Dispensatory, &c.

Pag. 9. 'Tis very common for them to load Medicines with Honey, and other cheaper ingredients, and to leave out in whole or in part those of greater value, &c. Such Chymists which sell preparations honestly made, complain that few Apothecaries will go to the price of them. Whence it comes to pass, that most of the Preparations found in the Shops are sophisticated, to the great abuse of City and Country, &c.

Pag. 12. As to their use of decayed Drugs, 'tis so common a practice that I need not give instances of it, &c.

Pag. 18. First, they frequently mistake the Physicians directions, which of what dangerous consequence it is, every one can tell. Secondly, they carry a Medicine appointed for one sick person to another. Thirdly, they often neglect the sending of a Medicine in due time, especially such as have no Servants, or but raw ones, when the Master is out of Town, or upon long Visits.

If a Physician seriously considers the casualties that attend Medicines, and their uncertainty being not of his own providing; doubtless he cannot with confidence, nor with an honest face, excuse himself from this business, and say, he hath not time to look after Medicines. That's a pitiful unwarrantable pretence, to say, you have not time to look after Medicines; then, I say, you have not time to be able and knowing in your Profession; then you have not time to take a faithful and due care over the sick: then you have not time to be
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an *honest* Physician, and you are but a slight and a hazardous undertaker in this weighty affair: you can find time enough to make visits for the *Fees* sake; but you cannot spare *time* to perform your *whole duty*; nor the principal part of your duty, upon which *curing*, and the *safety* of the Patient does chiefly depend.

3.

Thirdly, A Physician being provided with a good *stock* of Medicines, well designed and proved by frequent use, to answer the general operations that practice will put him upon: *Cathartick*, *Emetic*, *Diaphoretic*, *Diuretic*, *Anodyne*, with some appropriate Medicines to principal parts, *Cephalic*, *Pulmonic*, *Cardiac*, &c. he being thus accommodated, shall not be puzzled or disturbed to appoint sufficient and compleat Medicines out of this *apparatus* for all his Patients, although his Practice be great, and have many under his charge.

Now how this *stock* of Medicines shall be raised, and how it will be managed and maintained with that *facility* and *readiness*, as not to impede and check a Physicians Practice, appears thus. It is *rationally* supposed, that a Physician upon his first entrance into this Profession, does not jump presently into a *full Practice*; but he must stay *some years* for it, perhaps *many*; before business throngs him: during which time he hath then leisure enough, to make his *tryals* in the preparation of Medicines; to be thoroughly acquainted with the *materia medica*; and be raising himself a stock of well approved Medicines in the several *operations* of Physick; such as his *repeated experiments* in their *preparation*

paration and use, shall give him full satisfaction and a just confidence to rely on, as his standing Medicines for all *emergent* occasions: and his *Repository* being thus compleatly furnished; he is then well prepared, fit and ready for a *great practice*: and this stock of Medicines thus *gradually* and *satisfactorily* acquired; shall be maintained and supplied with great ease and delight; supposing he make but one Medicine in a Fortnight, or perhaps a longer time: for the Medicines thus designed by *Physicians*, will not be like those of the *shops* (soon *fading* and *losing* their virtues, that little they have) but such as will preserve themselves (with good keeping) many years: no great *bustle* then to manage a full practice, no *Pots* nor *Kettles* upon the fire all day; no *syruping*, no *apozems*, no *Barly waters*, no *Clyster decoctions*, no *pulping* for *electuaries*, *Lobochs*, &c. none of this dirty work nor hurry upon sudden occasions, that makes a great clutter at the Apothecaries Shop, if practice comes in pretty fast. There is a much better and more curious *designment* of Medicines, a far *neater* way of preparing them; less troublesome, more noble and Philosophical, more delightful, and satisfactory, longer lasting, easily and presently dispensed, appositely serving to the whole Practice of Physick, and readily answering all occasions that present.

To this purpose, a forementioned Author does declare himself; shewing the facility of a Physicians managing his whole business: Pag. 28. *Who ever with judgment peruseth the London Dispensatory, may soon estimate, to what an Epitome*

D^r God-ard's Discourse of the unhappy condition of the Practice of Physick.

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it may be reduced, how many Compositions may be spared, how many ingredients almost in every Composition: and whoever with the like judgment considers and casts up the main intentions and indications that occur in Practice, it will not be hard for him to state the remedies adequate and proper to such intentions as are of greatest importance; and by consequence to be stored with Preparations and Compositions ready made of the choicest materials, to the best advantage for use and Practice, more grateful and effectual, and every way more considerable than the Shop Medicines; as Purges, Cordials, Antidotes, &c. which by judgment and Chymical Art, as the case may require, may be so prepared as to last long, without impairing the virtue by keeping, and therefore to be always ready; to be of such form as is convenient to be given, either alone, or with some vehicle; which may easily be had, or prepared by the Patient, or any about him. And in Page the 30. he farther saith. And it will not be hard for a Physician, making use only of a Servant or Servants (who shall be no ways capable of discovering his secrets, but only fit to kindle fires, tend a Still, or Furnace, beat at a Mortar, &c.) to oversee and with his own hands prepare and compound what is necessary for himself to do; and by this means, though he be in full Practice, at the expence of a few spare hours, to store himself sufficiently for all his occasions, of such great remedies and secrets of importance.

And to the same purpose, another late Writer of the Colledge of London; urging the Preparation of Medicines upon the Physician, as the only means

means to redress the abuses that have been befallen this Profession, and chiefly from the Apothecaries, who have betrayed their trust. Pag. 48. of that Answer he saith: *your 9th (reason) consists of many Parts, but all the difficulties insinuated in it, as to the hazard, and charge a young Physician, at his first entrance to Practice may run, in making a competent provision of Medicines, may be obviated easily enough by what you insinuate your self, of remitting easie things, as common Decoctions, Clysters, Ptysans, &c. to Patients themselves; which may also upon occasion, and according to emergent exigencies, be actuated by little quantities of generous and lasting remedies; which no Physician that will attempt the way, that you or I would have, but must always have a competent stock of, readily to supply the Sick with upon occasion; and I doubt not when you and I meet, but that I shall satisfie you, that some of us have contrived a materia medica, consisting of generous, lasting, and acknowledgedly the most effectual known Medicines; which when the trouble of making them is once over, may be contained in a Cabinet not of the largest size; and by present mixtures, according to the occasion, and the help of easily prepared Vehicles, may serve as effectually as any other whatsoever, to cure all the Diseases that infect miserable man; or at least to give him all that relief his condition is capable to receive from Medicines: I cannot therefore think, that having some Medicines made from Shops, renders the way you propose better, because less troublesome then that of the Antients; for I am one of those that cannot value any trouble, that is indeed really necessary to the acquiring an honest*

*Dr C. T.
his answer
to a Letter
concerning
the Practice
of
Physick in
England.*

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and an honourable purpose ;----- And so he goes on worthily to encourage Physicians in this undertaking of Medicines. Neither was this, or the whole discourse, the single judgment of this Author ; but in the front of these Printed Papers, you may read there ; that they were made publick at the request of several Members of the Colledge of Physicians, which argues their concurrence and consent herein. And in the last Page of those Papers, he declares his perseverance, where he saith : *That all the Reasons of the 17th Proposition are likewise better complied with, and all the advantages better acquired by the way of wholly making our own Medicines, and having nothing to do with those men (Apothecaries) who have used us so unkindly.*

You plainly see here that in what I urge, I am not singular ; nor is it so *difficult, unreasonable, and unpracticable*, as some may imagine, or would fain perswade to that belief : but as it is most advantageous to advance the credit of Physick, and secure it from the many abuses now exposed to, and suffered under ; so is it very *facil* and easie to be undertaken : and therefore the *objection* offered, as a *bar* to this laudable and much desired work, proves of no *validity* to discourage the industrious Physician, from this attempt of preparing his own Medicines, as did our *Ancestors* of famous memory.

2. *Objct.* A second *objection* and *discouragement*, to hinder and keep off Physicians from managing the business of Medicines may be this : That in regard strange *accidents* do happen sometimes to a Patient upon the exhibiting of a Medicine, which no way caused
such

such effects, but arising otherwise : or if the Medicine did produce them *per se* ; it was from some *mistake, neglect, or other fault* of the *Apothecary* or his *Servant*, that prepared the Medicine, not from the *Prescriber* : therefore to justify the actions of *Physicians*, and to clear them from any unjust imputation or censure, from such unwonted strange *Symptoms* that may happen, or unexpected sudden death ; the *Bills* upon the file are a sufficient testimony to aver his innocence, sound judgment and skill, and to take off any such scandal : which had he acted alone, and none privy to the Medicine ; he could not so well clear himself, but must lye under the reproach.

This seems to be a fair *pretence* at first sight, to discharge a *Physician* from the undertaking of Medicines ; but look further into it, you will find no *substantial* matter, only a spectrum and shadow of reason, which will vanish into nothing. First, By this suggestion, you comply with me, and insinuate that Medicines is the *grand business* in Curing ; which according as that is managed, well or ill, a *Physician* is justified or condemned : if his *Prescript* be but innocent, he is acquitted and discharged from any scandal ; intimating thereby that Medicine is the main and chief, whereon a *Physicians* reputation hangs ; which does or undoes all. Answer.

Secondly I say, (and admit Medicines to be the main) that an innocent Medicine does not acquit a Physician, either from *malice* (if you can imagine it) or *ignorance* ; but he may do mischiefs enough *intendedly* or *ignorantly*, and the Medicine not to be accused *in sua natura*, but *pro re nata* ; which none

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can fully judge of, but a Physician that is conversant with the Sick; and none shall detect him, if he be cunning to palliate, or disguise and represent the case otherwise then *re vera* it was: So that the producing of harmless Medicines off the file, does not clear a Physicians reputation sufficiently (to knowing men in these matters) but he must stand a farther tryal and probation of his judgment, in traversing this matter of Fact. You may as well and easily kill your Patient, with an *innocent*, *slight*, *frivolous*, or a *good* Medicine; as with a *dangerous* and *desperate* Medicine that is more manifest in the effects: Do you think to clear your self from scandal by producing the Bills from the Apothecaries files? it was but an innocent Cordial of *aq. Theriac. Syr. Caryophyll. &c.* such like: it was but a common *Clyster*; it was but *Barlywater*, or a *Julip* of stilled waters and syrups: it was but this or that *common Medicine*, which is well known to be safe and harmless. The *vulgar* perhaps may clear you upon this, but the *Judicious* and *knowing* will not acquit you thus: Notwithstanding these innocent Medicines (as you call them, and some may think so) you may do great mischief with them and abuse the Sick; you may be a very dunce and proceed indirectly, ignorantly and sottishly. To give such an *innocent* slight Medicine worth nothing (at least to that purpose) when the Patient stands in need of an *efficacious* Medicine, fully to answer the *Indication* prompting and requiring: To give a *Cordial* when the case indicates a *Purge*, or *è contra*; to exhibit a *Diuretic*, when the indication prompts an *Emetic*, or *è contra*; to appoint a *Julip* when

when the case urgeth for a *Diaphoretic*: to give an *Opiate* when the case forbids all *Somniferous* remedies: to *Pblebotomise* and exhaust nature, when you should *restore* and *strengthen* with *generous* noble Medicines; you are hereby accessory to the *death* or miserable *life* of the Patient, by such improper absurd courses wherein you can hardly be detected, if a Physicians eye be not over you; and you may do what mischief you please, (if advantage lye in that way) and the medicine not apparently accuse you; and therefore this *fling* of *Rills* with Apothecaries is not sufficient to clear a Physician, and to justify him in Practice; but he may be culpable grossly, and the medicines not condemn him.

Thirdly, In the difficult and weighty undertaking of a *Prince, Governour*, or other great person of publick and eminent concern, where suspicion of *treachery* and perfidious practice may arise; very rare it is that a Physician acts *alone*, but two, three, or more consult and determine the *quid agendum* and *quibus auxiliis*; so that no *defamation* or *suspicion* can lye upon a single person, as to the medicine, but all are privy to, and acquainted therewith: but suppose a Physician be *sole Agent*, and have the whole charge committed to him; he may easily free his *private Medicines* from suspicion and unjust scandal; if a part of every medicine given, be separated in the presence of the standers by, and safely kept by them, to be produced and tryed afterwards upon others; if there should be cause of suspicion by strange accidents that may attend the sickness, or unexpected ill success, that may follow the exhibiting of any medicine. Fourthly,

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Fourthly, In the charge of Patients of a lower quality and inferiour concern; better it is, and more safe for the *Doctors reputation*, that he suffer under an unjust censure, sometimes and seldom by ignorant and unskilful people; then often to suffer from the *Apothecaries default* undetected; which also may justly be charged upon the *Physician*, being his *substitute* and acting in his place, what the *Physician* ought to have done himself: and it is a well grounded truth, that a Physicians *reputation* lyes more and oftner at hazard by the *deficiency* of medicines from the *Apothecaries* management, than otherwise from the rash undeserved censure of the *Patient*: and although we do admit that *Patients* sometimes or their friends, may accuse and asperse a *Physician*; better it is that he suffer innocently, having discharged his Conscience in the full performance of his duty, and managing of medicines carefully himself; than deservedly from his perfunctory slight undertaking, and committing that grand work to others, which is the ground work and foundation of Curing: Nor are *Physicians* exempt from censure and scandal, although their medicines be recorded with the *Apothecary*; but as often shall suffer an ill report, as those whose practice is entire to themselves, and none privy thereto.

Fifthly, Since of late years *Apothecaries* have betrayed their trust; are become such bold intruders and invaders of this *Profession*, setting up themselves and affirming their abilities in this undertaking, vyeing with the learned *Professors* in Practice. It is very rational to assert, that *Physicians* reputation cannot be safe to be trusted in such hands; and a
great

great imprudency to expose the success of their endeavours to the will and power of those, that are so unjustly and unworthily become their *Competitors*.

Nor is this my sense alone, but others very knowing Men in this *Faculty* are very sensible of the same, and have declared it publicly; advising *Physicians* to a more secure way of Practice; that is, by preparing and giving their own medicines. Dr. Merret being well acquainted with the carriages and inclinations of *Apothecaries* towards *Physicians*, having practised with them for many years, gives them this Character. *As to the Physicians in general, they endeavour to extirpate them, and some have been so bold to say, they hope in few years to see never a Physician in London, and to profess they will scramble with them for Practice.* Then he goes on to demonstrate: First, They have always endeavoured and aimed at the depression and ruin of the Colledge of Physicians, the only Corporation of that Art in England, considering rightly that the depression of the Colledge is their interest and rise, and the total subversion of it will make them absolute Masters in Physick, and Physitians their servants.

Secondly, They have continually traduced the Colledge and troubled them in Parliaments, at the Council board, &c.

And another member of the Colledge complains of them, and warns Physicians to secure themselves by declining that hazardous way of Practice with Apothecaries; his words are these: *Physicians are subject to suffer from the malice or design of Apothecaries; now although Charity obliges us to think well of all men, till their actions discover them to be bad;*

Dr Merrets
view of the
Frauds &
Abuses
of Apothe-
caries, &c.
pag. 19.

Dr. Dan.
Cox, A
discourse of
the Pati-
ents inte-
rest, &c.
and Abuses
of the Apo-
thecaries
in preparing
Medicines,
&c. Pag.

jet 13. 14. 15.

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yet such hath been the demeanour of the Apothecaries towards the Physicians, that they have reason to stand upon their guard, and hazard as little with them as they can, &c. Then he goes on to shew how they may, and how they have wronged Physicians closely and slyly.

And a fore-named Author, in his serious discourse of *Physick*, takes cognizance of the abuse *Physicians* are liable to from *Apothecaries*; and that the *Physicians* reputation lyes at their mercy. I shall not recite his words (for brevity sake) but refer the Reader thither. Now these things being seriously considered, the *filing of Bills* with *Apothecaries* is not a prudent course to secure a *Physicians* reputation; but rather exposeth him to contempt, and he hazards his credit every day: and therefore this objection in hand is of no force to keep of, or excuse a *Physician* from preparing his own medicines.

A third *Objection* against what I have urged may be this: That the making and selling medicines is too *Mechanick*, and below a *Doctor* to stoop to such an inferiour employ; not becoming him, but proper for an *Apothecary* and *Tradesman*.

I Answer, and do confess that some of our *Professors* have been so proud, and I may say shallow-brain'd (by what I have heard and seen) as to consent to and comply with this *Objection*; and have lookt *superciliously* in scorn, and elated themselves above those *Physicians* that have managed the business of medicines; and the *Apothecaries* (to bring such *Physicians* under contempt and disesteem) call them *Quacks*, and their Practice *Quacking*; and

D^r Goddards discourse of the unhappy condition of *Physick*. pag. 41. 42. 43.

3 *Objeſt.*

Answer.

and the vulgar (taking their information from such aspersions as these) have had the most industrious, knowing and choicest *Physicians* in the repute of *Mountebanks* or *Empiricks*; or at best, but *Physicians* of the lower *Classes* and inferior rank, that are content with a pedling Practice. But their *vanity*, *folly*, and *madness*, does evidently appear by what I have said; and farther I have to say; that although such as these men, biassed from right reason, by *pride*, *self interest*, *ignorance*, and *misinformation*; do disdain the preparation of Medicines in *Physicians*, as unsuitable and improper for them; yet this *Phantastic* opinion is but of late standing; it was not so from the beginning, nor is it so now with the the most judicious, and serious inquisitive Persons. And I pray, who are they now of this opinion, or that would perswade the People into this opinion; as for the *Apothecary* it is his interest so to do, and to vilifie all *Pharmaco-peian Physicians*, because his trade will lessen if such men gain credit and acceptance with the *People*: and in time when *People* can see their advantage, perhaps bring their trade out of use. As for the Men of our own *Profession*, that dissuade and draw back from us, to hinder this great work of returning to the *Primitive Practice*; who are they? and what is their ends? a lazy *prescribing Doctor*, perhaps here and there one; such as had rather live in *ignorance* and *ease*, than carefully and industriously gain a compleat knowledge in their *Art*, and discharge their duty honestly towards the *Sick*. A *Doctor*! do you disdain the *principal* part of your *Profession*? the *foundation* of your *Art*,

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and the *safety* of the *sick*? who, and what are you? Certainly some great Dunce, or great— here must be great *ignorance*, or notable *knavish confederacy* in the case: to vilifie an able *Operator* in Medicines, to asperse and scandalize an industrious inquirer by *Experiments*, into the nature of all Medicinal Ingredients; a zealous labourer and prosecutor after knowledge in the *preparation* of Medicines; a *careful* undertaker of the Sick; a *legitimate* dignified Professor that performs his *whole duty*, and bauks at nothing he ought to do; a learned *Philosopher*, more learned and truly knowing then your self. This must needs be gross *ignorance*, or a *crafty knavish* device, to excuse your idle Worship from labour, diligence and industry in the duty of your employment; by detracting from the worthiness of other men, and condemning that which is most laudable: rather than you will lose your *ease* and *gainful confederate friendship* with an Apothecary; you will not stick to undervalue the most knowing and *Philosophical part* of this Art, and despise the most learned *exemplary Philosopher* in this faculty. Are you better than *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, *Libavius* and *Helmont*? and all the Ancient and Modern Worthies that have been diligent labourers in *Pharmaceutic Experiments*, and kept their Medicines in their own *custody*, and dispenced them to their Patients? how comes your *honour* to be infringed by this work more then theirs? and have we it not recorded in many good *Authors* which you own, that *Kings* and *Emperours* have made Medicines to be satisfied in, and commend the excellent knowledge

I ledge thereof to the world; and several Medicines are called by their *names*, as the *Inventors* and *Authors* thereof by *preparation*? and do we not know that great *Ladies* in these days do not think it *dishonourable* to busie themselves sometimes in the ordinary making of Medicines? and have we not a more *sublime* way of preparing Medicines, becoming and fit only for a great *Philosopher* and *Doctor* of Physick? oh, but you are a *Doctor* of the *imperial* part of Physick! you scorn the *Mechanic* part; a *Doctor* of the *gentile, easie, talking Practice*; you are a *Pothecary Doctor*! I cry you mercy Sir, I did not take so much notice heretofore of the *addition* to your *Doctoral Title*; you have climed very high to step into a *Pothecaries* shop. I hope you will not think your self affronted, nor be disgusted, if I should call you a *Journeyman Doctor*; much good may you do with your new *honour*, and much good may we have *without it*; proceed on if you think it well, but if we take you by the Ear sometimes, you must bear it patiently, for I know not how you will help your self fairly; and justifie your self to be an *honest, able, and careful Practiser*.

As for the *servile* works that belongs to Medicines, that is not the *Doctors* part; he is not required to toyl in the *drudgery* of it, that is his *Servants* work; but he must *supervise* and take care Medic
absolut.
Pag. 92. there be no *neglect, mistake* or *abuse*: he may have *work-men* to do the work, but in the interim he must be *work-master*, to *design* the Medicine, to *appoint, correct*, and *over-look* the whole business; he is *εργασίας* and *δεξιότητος*; and where the *curiosity*,
mystery,

mystery and Intrigue of the Art lies, that is to be done by his own hand, that is his Closet business.

Quercet.
rediviv.
p. 219.
220.

Rolinc.
Chym. in
Art. form.
redact.
pag. 31.

pag. 32.

Sennert.
institut.
lib. 5. part.
3. Sect. 2.
Cap. 1.

Quercitan a great Doctor of Paris, very famous in his time, and Physician to the French King; derides the foolish pride of those men that think the preparation of Medicines an inferior work, and derogating from the Title of Doctor: he rather censures them as undeserving of that Title, that is not *conversant* and very knowing in the making of Medicines. See how he checks those men that scorn the preparation of Medicines. And Rolincius says, that industry in the preparation of Medicines *commends* a Physician, and adds to his reputation: *Elevat medici eminentiam & existimationem, si & manum & mentem adhibeat, ipseque modum componendi selectissima arcana non solum norit, sed & eadum præparet*---- *submissio & humilitas hæc pro salute aegrorum suscepta eum neutiquam dedecet, non magis, quam sputorum & urinarum inspectio, stercoreumque exploratio.* Senertus likewise was of the same opinion, and exhorts to this work: *Neque præter dignitatem Medici esse, componere Medicamenta, antiqui illi viri prudentissimi, Medicique peritissimi satis docuerunt*---- *ipsi domi sue Medicamenta composuerunt, neque sibi dedecori, sed laudi esse duxerunt*----

The Antients who called Medicines *θεῖον χεῖμα*, did not judge it meet that they should be handled and managed by profane illiterate men; but made Medicines their chief business and proper work: and as this was their Practice, so is it now approved by the most knowing men of our Age: and as I told

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you before, the *Colledge* of *London* have voted it *honourable* for Physicians to make their own Medicines : indeed it is so *honourable* and praise worthy, that he which doth it not, cannot be a man of value and worth in the matter of Curing ; for he is not an able and safe Practiser, let his parts otherwise be ever so great and excellent. That Society claims a great share in the improvement of the Medical Art : this will abundantly be enlarged, and amount to more than all the rest, if they restore the Practice of *Physick intire* to the *Professors* again, as it was in ancient times. If this *Colledge* be the first *Society* that shakes of the yoke of *Copartnership*, and breaks of that pernicious custom of prescribing to, and filing Bills with *Apothecaries* ; doubtless it will be recorded as the most prudent generous Act, and most advantagious to the honour and welfare of this *Science*, and an *egregious exemplar* for the whole world to follow ; which doubtless will be generally imitated and followed, when an eminent body shall lead the *Van* ; as I hope it will be the honour of our *Nation*, thus to put formost, and shew a singular zeal to redeem this *excellent Art*, and rescue it out of bondage and insufferable inconveniencies ; this will be a work so worthy and memorable, that our *posterity* and *Succeffors* will have an *honourable* mention and *Cordate* esteem for all those who have contributed their endeavours for so happy a *restitution*, and delivering this Art whole and *intire* to them ; which while the world stands, will never be alienated nor divided again ; having had a sufficient proof by our recorded complaints, of the great *inconveniencies* and danger that arise thereby.

thereby, to the insufferable disadvantages of all industrious *Professors*, and great injuries to the *sick*. This happy *restauration* of *Physick* will be celebrated to perpetuity, and this *Annus Redemptionis*, never to be forgotten by all honest *Professors* in this faculty. In other parts of the world they are sensible of what we now complain of, and have this matter under *consideration*, and many have declined the *Pen-practice*, and are become industrious *Operators* in *Pharmacy*: As for those that are content to get money in a *degenerate* unwarrantable way; *Oportet haberi*, and care not how it come; all is well if it do but come, although ignobly by *craft* and *complices*; they are to be marked, *nigro Carbone*, as being of a *spurious* hatch, and a disgrace to the *Æsculapian* family.

But although we have evidenced the *Preparation* of Medicines to be a worthy employ, befitting, and properly the Doctors business; yet the selling of these Medicines some may scruple at, as inferiour and too like a *Tradesman*. I need give no other answer to this, then what a *Professor* before mentioned hath already done.

D^r Jonath.
Goddards
Discourse,
&c.
Pag. 37.

That for a Physician to drive such a trade for its own sake, or meerly for profit that might accrue to him thereby, could not be of credit; but in order to so necessary an end, as the securing of his Practice, and the benefit of his own industry to himself; and to so good an end as the improvement of his Art to the benefit of others; it can be no more dishonourable to him to sell *Physick*, than to persons of honour and great estates, to sell their Corn, Cattel, Wool, or Foreign Princes their Wines.

A fourth Objection comes in and cries very loud, and seemingly upon just grounds: *That it is a very hard case, a company of men promoted by Physicians, and afterwards established by Law; should by Physicians be decryed and set aside as useles, exposing them and their Families to necessity and unwarrantable Practices for their support; and they being increased in number treble within this forty years.* 4 *Objec.*

I answer; *First*, That the imprudent and incautious Act of our Predecessors, in dividing and separating Pharmacy from the Physicians care and management (his chief and special business) is not a perpetual obligation upon their Successors, to observe and continue the same, against all inconveniencies and prejudices that shall arise thereby, before unthought of and unprovided against. *Answer.*

Secondly, The legal establishments of our Nation are not like the Laws of the Medes and Persians unalterable; but according to the constitution of times and occasions, do admit of alteration or abolition: if Apothecaries in those days did seem to be a conveniency to Physicians and to the People, yet by what hath been manifestly proved, the case is altered; and the inconveniencies do preponderate that little good and advantage that first attended such an establishment.

Thirdly, If ruine must fall upon one party; better and more reasonable the Apothecaries should suffer, than the Physicians: better for the Publick that it fall upon the Ministerial than the Magisterial part; the unlearned men than the learned: he that is Master of the Art, that propagates, increaseth and advanceth it, more ~~fit~~ he should be regarded and

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and preserved, than *he* that is *subvervient* and an *inferior Operator*, that acts by instruction and appointment; *huc usq; deventum est*, the one or the other must decay and grow out of esteem: for if this Art continue long as it is *divided*, between the *Physitian* and the *Apothecary*; this *Agent* in trust, by several sinister ways and advantages, will eat out the *credit* of his *Master*; and you will find the *Professors* to wither away by degrees, and grow less in the opinion of the *People*, as the *other* multiplies and gets repute: the *presages* are apparent enough, and the *Prognostick* very rational: the *Physicians* support will decrease, being subtracted by their *Agents*; and their esteem will gather *rust* for want of employment, and their parts will be *flat* and *dispirited*, to see such *subordinate inferior* men inroach upon their rights, and act in their place as *Physicians*.

Fourthly, Since *Apothecaries* have betrayed the trust reposed in them by *Physicians*, which is *essential* to their being, and the great motive to their constitution; and have *revolted* from that observance of *Physitians* business, regarding more a common trade of their *own*, and a *usurped practice* unworthily stolen from their *Masters* and *Founders*: I judge it most reasonable and the clearest justice, for *Physicians* to *desert* them, and *re-assume* that business and trust into their own *hands* again; and not to do it, is to be *stupid* and *sensless*, unjust to themselves, *connivers* at their own and their *Patients* abuses, *regardless* of the *honour* and *repute* of that Science they profess.

Fifthly, The safe and speedy recovery of the sick
(the

(the aim and end of Physick) lying principally in the *Physicians* care and *management* of Medicines (as appears through the whole Discourse) this ought and must be preferred, and is of far greater concern, than the profit or maintenance of a *particular company* of men; whose constitution was intended and ordained for the welfare and benefit of *Patient* and *Physician*, in the good provision and secure dispensing of Medicines: but upon long and sad experience, not proving so to either, but much otherwise; there is no valid reason, nor plausible Plea for their continuance, (as appendants to Physicians) contrary to the *publick interest*, the safety and advantage of all the people.

Sixthly, Although *Apothecaries* be multiplied in number, to the detriment of some few that would live honestly of their Trades; and puts the most if not all upon sinister ways, *usurping* the Physicians right, and *contriving* gain more than the *excellency* and *faithful provision* of Medicines: yet this inconvenience and pretended necessity is from *themselves*; tolerating so many *Apprentices* to be admitted, which lies in their own power to obviate and prevent: but a great occasion of this was, that the *Master* being a *Practiser* in Physick, must have more than one *Apprentice* to make medicines, whilst he is *visiting* his *Patients* abroad, leaving *Physicians Prescripts*, and the Shop Trade to be managed by the *Boys*: So that this *supernumerary* was caused by your *treacherous usurpation* of the Physicians *function*; and improvident neglect of your *future welfare*, in the honest discharge of your Trade and *trust*: and must the *Physician* al-

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ways

ways suffer, because you have wronged him, and continued it into a *Custom*? and will you alledge that for an argument against his *just relief*, which is his *just complaint* against you?

Seventhly, Although *Physicians* do depart from them, they are not then *left destitute* of a livelihood; they have a *Shop Trade* to stick to; and *such a Trade* as no other hath the *like gain*, nor managed (*cæteris paribus*) with so little a *stock*: So that there is no such fear they will be *exposed to hardship*; and if you consider too, that although *Physicians* do recede from them, they will have *Patients*, as well as *Customers* to their Shop, and many people will apply to them: So good an opinion have many people of the *skill* and *honesty* of an *Apothecary*, that you need not fear but he will live, and better perhaps than some *able* and *worthy Physicians*, that are very sedulous and industrious to gain a good repute in this Profession, by long *study* and great *charge*.

Having made enquiry into, and run through the most *material* and *valid objections* that stand in *opposition* to our third *Position*; I wave some trifling ones, and come now to the *second enforcement* of this duty urged upon *Physicians*; and that is drawn from the *benefits* that accrue to the *sick*; and they are comprised (chiefly) under these two heads; *Security* and *Utility*; which I shall handle distinctly.

That the *Patient* is more *safe*, and free from *hazards*, *abuses*, and *casual accidents* from mistakes or otherwise, under a *Physician* who takes upon him the *management* and *care* of Medicines; than un-

der

Examined, Stated, and Compared.

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der another (though very learned) who commits that trust into the hands of an *Apothecary* and his Servants; will appear an evident truth if we consider.

First, The difference in point of ability and certain knowledge between the *Pharmacopæian*, and the *Prescribing Doctor*: how the *first* excels and surpasseth the *latter*: and there is great reason for it; that a *Physician* constantly practising and pursuing knowledge in the preparation of Medicines, should be far more able and expert in Medicines; more certainly and securely design them than any other (let his learning be ever so great) that directs and prescribes at a probable venture, from the assistance of *Books*, and the fallacious reports of *Authors*, that take up upon trust from one another: this is fully proved pag. 15, 16, and in the following part of this Discourse.

Secondly, The great difference between the medicines of the *Pharmacopæian Doctor*; and those of the *Pharmacopæian Tradesman*.

In comparing the two *Physicians* together, we prove the *designment* of medicines to be more skillful, certain, and exact; and more knowingly appointed by the *one*, than by the *other*. In comparing with the *Apothecary* we shall evidence that medicines have a better *management*, are more carefully and more honestly made, by the *Physician* than by him. The reasons perswading and urging to this belief are,

First, The incumbency of the charge and sole management, resting upon the *Physician*, rendring him inexcusable in the miscarriage or abuse of medicines;

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dicines; does therefore excite him to a *double diligence*, having no way to evade the guilt, but must take it upon him. We may then reasonably imagine, that a *Physician* having the whole charge upon him, and what miscarriage happens, or ill success issues from any medicine must lie at his door, and be charged upon his account; must therefore have a sedulous care and diligent attention upon the whole affair, must be very *exact* in the *election* of ingredients, their due *weight*, proper *preparation*, and artificial *composition*; since his fame and credit only lies at stake for all; this must needs quicken him and stir him up to the greatest care and nicest observance imaginable. Now if an Apothecary and his Boys (bred up in a *shop trading* way, and *cursor*y managing of business) can be thus *sensible*, and always *cogitative* of this great charge that lies upon them; can be thus scrupulous and exact, in the compleat discharge of this great trust (the failing whereof is often mortal) judge you.

Secondly, The different *interests* and *aims* of the two Persons (*reputation* in the Physician, *profit* in the Apothecary) argues their prime-intentions to be *excentric*, and of a different bias; must therefore take several ways, and go by *different mediums* to arrive thither. The *first* runs parallel and even with the Patients safe and speedy recovery; the *latter* moves sinisterly, is biased and swayed towards the present advantage of the Purse. If it be a mans *interest* and advantage to be *honest* in any undertaking; we may easily believe that man to be honest, because there is no profit to tempt him to be otherwise: it is just so with the *Physician*.

in point of medicines: 'tis not the *price* of a medicine, that is his gain; but the *fame* and *reputation* of a medicine, which is excellent in performing great and good effects, that is his great advantage and profit: So that profit comes in to him *consecutivè*, and *emerging* as the result of the former; *honorably* not *mechanically*: and this profit does not, cannot tempt him to unjust actions, but puts him upon virtuous and most laudable endeavours to acquire it: and although a *Physician* in other matters were a very dishonest man and used no conscience; yet in this where his *reputation*, his *advancement* and *profit* lies, there he will be upright, because his *interest* leads him to it, and there is no *temptation* to be dishonest and falsifie his medicines; nothing but *perfect folly*, and acting against himself, can make a *Physician* be unfaithful or careless in medicines. Is not he a mad man, that to get a crown or ten shillings more, by abusing and sophisticating three or four medicines, shall thereby lose the advantage of a *Cure*, lose his *reputation*, lose the good *opinion* of his Patient, his relations and acquaintance, that would have brought pounds to him: so that instead of *gaining* by the cheat, he is a great *loser*; and no man (I think) in his wits will cheat for loss, though many do for gain.

The case is not thus with the *Tradesman* in Physick: it is with him as it is with other *Shop men*: a *Tradesman* reckons his profit, by what his Ware *cost*, and what he *sells* it for; so much more as he gets in the *selling*, so much profit he accounts to his *Purse*: and therefore *Tradesmen* when they buy, chuse such *Commodities* as they can get most by *retailing*:

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retailing : and do you think it is not so in the *Medicine trade*? of necessity it must be so, if you consider, that all the *Drugs* imported into *England*, sooner or later, they are sold and made into *medicine*, although they have lain by *years*, with the *Merchant*, *Druggist* and *Apothecary*, before they are used : now look upon the *Drugs*, and you shall see *two* or *three* sorts and degrees of each of them in point of goodness : one sort is *fine ware* and *choice*; another sort is *course* and *degenerate*, perhaps of the growth of another *Country* not so good; a *third* is damnified and decayed by *transportation* or *long keeping*. Now for these several sorts of the same *species* or kind; as they differ in *goodness*, so you have *several prices* set you : and you shall have one, for 20 *s.* the pound, the other for 30 *s.* the best 40 *s.* or perhaps 50. Now if there be such difference (as certainly there is) in *Drugs* both for *price* and *goodness*; then we may conclude, that there is as much difference in the *goodness* of *medicines*.

But what becomes of these three sorts of *Drugs*? *first* or *last*, they are all sold, *good* and *bad*, all is turned into *Medicine*. The *Pharmacopæian Doctor* that prepares *Medicines* for his own *Practice*; he is so *nice* and *curious* in the choice of his *Drugs*, that none but the very best will go down with him, he defies the *degenerate* and *decayed sort*, he stands not upon the *price*, that shall not make him refuse the *Commodity*; and it is his interest and best policy so to do, because he lives and thrives by *Cures*, not by *selling* of *Medicines*. And I have heard some *Druggists* say, if all their *Customers* were so curious to pick out the choicest of their
ware

ware and leave the other, they knew not how to manage their Trade, and live by it. What then becomes of the *trash* and *courser* sort? there are *Chapmen* for that too; there are those that drive a Trade in Physick; and *Tradesmen* will not give *forty shillings*, if they can buy for *twenty*; especially when a Commodity may be sold again without *discovery* of its badness. And such is the case of *Drugs*, when they are *compounded* and converted into medicine, they are not discernable, but pass current. Now ask your own reason, if it be not more safe, and may you not have more confidence in medicines from the *Physicians* hand, than from *another*, that makes a Trade of Physick; especially in this Age, when there is so much fraud and deceit in *buying* and *selling*.

That *Shop Medicines* are commonly thus abused and falsified, see what a Practiser with *Apothecaries* for 30 years in this City saith; *Doctor Merret* before named, one likely to give a true account of their medicine making: you will find there a *Catalogue* of great abuses, and counterfeiting of medicines: and such safe medicines, the sick are plentifully plyed with.

D^r Merrets
View of the
frauds and
abuses com-
mitted by
Apotheca-
ries, &c.
p. 8. 9. 10.
11. 12. 13.

To this we may add the thoughts and averment of an *Anonymus Author* of a late Tract; wherein touching this point in hand, he saith; At the *Druggists* there being two sorts of all *Drugs*, the one good sound and dear; the other, though of the same kind, course, almost rotten, and very cheap; we may be jealous, that those who aim at an *Aldermanship* by a quick step, do for the most part make use of the latter sort of *Drugs* in all their *Compositions*; and in the

The Ac-
complish
Physician,
&c. pag. 8.

Preparations of the Prescripts of Physicians; whose bills its most certain are by some Apothecaries unfaithfully dispensed, by adding a less quantity of the ingredients, or such as will prove ineffectual, on design either to protract the course of Physick, or to defame the Physician.

D^r Jonath.
Goddards
discourse,
&c.
Pag. 37.

And to this purpose the forementioned Doctor Goddard saith, Let a Physician write the same Bill to several Shops, the Medicine shall be very different in the sensible qualities, scent, taste, colour, strength, pleasantness, &c. according to the goodness of the ingredients, or the cleanly and accurate making.

D^r Dan.
Cox his
discourse of
the Pati-
ents inter-
est, &c.
pag. 246.

I cannot let pass another testimony, which strikes home, and deeply wounds the repute of Shop Medicines; and it is from an intelligent person of this Faculty; who in the current of his discourse, saith, This will be of high advantage to Physicians, and those Patients of theirs that live in the Country, where multitudes miscarry (and many even among the Gentry) either under bad or for want of good Physick: For the Country Apothecaries not having certain vent for their Medicines, and few among them being well skilled in their Composition, to avoid charge and trouble, buy such things as they most frequently have occasion for, of London Apothecaries, who sell medicines cheaper than the others can make them; and well they may; they being either the refuse of their Shops, or fraudulently compounded; I mean, made either with old or perished Drugs, or else they leave out the most costly, which are often the most effectual and active ingredients. Now Physicians in the Country comporting with the common way of sending Prescripts to the Apothecary, especially those that concern persons

persons of quality; which *Physick* what effects it is like to have, I leave to others to conjecture; for my own part I will not affirm, that any are dispatched by it (though we have little reason to believe had *Physick* can have good effects) but of this I am most certain, that it lets many dye (which is little better) whom probably it would have restored, had it been such as the *Physician* presumes the *Apothecary* is furnished with. And but that it is contrary to my nature, and the design of this Discourse, to divulge any thing that might be a reproach to particular persons; I could name several gallant Gentlemen, exceedingly beloved in their Countrys, wherein they were very useful; who miscarried, as is verily thought (by those that are competent judges) between the neglect and baseness of the Country and City *Apothecaries*.

What do you think now of the *Medicine Trade*? and where is your reason for that confidence you have had in the supposed safety between a *Doctor* and an *Apothecary*: do you think you are not better secured from common hazards, from the *frauds*, *casualties*, and *abuses* attending Medicines, under the charge of a *Physician* acting alone, than between two persons acting distinctly, whose different interests sway them two several ways? the *Apothecary* is no gainer by short and speedy Cures, wonder-working Medicines are nothing to him; that's the *Doctors* fame and profit: but the *Apothecaries* advantage lies in variety of *suggish* dull medicines, a *tedious Cure*, and a *long Bill* at the end of it: what is the *Apothecary* concerned for efficacious, brisk, generous medicines? they do him no good: fair and softly from *spring* to *fall*, and
I from

from fall to spring again, that's best for him; a *Cordial* is a *Cordial*, and a *Bolus* is a *Bolus*, good or bad, you must pay a good price: then what is the *Apothecary* concerned for *Cures*? Oh, let the *Doctor* look to that, that's his business; and if the *Doctors* were not a little infatuated, they would take a better course to effect their business. But in the mean time perhaps the *Doctor* goes under an ill name, and there is *melancholly* looks and *grumbings* for these *slow* doings: but the *Apothecary* comes *innocently* and *briskly* in, cheers up the drooping *Patient*, tells him all will be well, but he must have patience; the *Doctor* takes a great deal of pains, comes often, and prescribes often; and for the medicines they are, I marry are they: and now the *Patient* is cheered up, and pretty well satisfied; he is resolved to go on again, and try farther what can be done: so they jog on, and let them go.

If *Patients* rightly and fully understood their own interest; they would force all *Physicians* to this duty of *preparing* their own medicines; from whom they might (for the reasons before mentioned) rest assured that their medicines were the *best* and most *efficacious* that *Art*, *Care*, and *Money* could procure and provide for them.

But in the close of this *Argument*, I must clear off an objection that I have met with, framed by one of our own *Faculty*, and laid hold of by the *Apothecaries* in their *Plea*; urging it as a good *Argument* for their *continuation*; which is this: *Physicians* are mortal men and may (and oft have) in a debauched humour prescribe improper medicines, and most inproportionate *Doses*; which an *Apothecary* by

Objection:

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the experience of his Trade may discover, and repair for a rectification to the Physician next morning, when the Cloud is over with him.

In former days there were two Collegiate Censors Answer: to overlook the Apothecaries, and view their medicines; yet all that could not prevent abuses: but *alia res est*, now the scene is changed and Apothecaries will have it necessary, that they supervise the Doctors medicines, pass their judgment, and be monitors over them and their prescriptions. Where are you now Doctor? have you not brought your Hogs to a fair Market? by this pretension no Physicians Bill will be authentick, and of credit with the Patient, until it hath passed the Apothecaries approbation: and indeed the reliance on Apothecaries is arrived thus far already, that the Patient commonly asks the Apothecary's opinion concerning the Doctors abilities; whether he prescribes well or not: if he says well, 'tis well: if otherwise, turn out. The objection seems fair at first sight, and promiseth weight; but being put into the ballance with the casualties, sophistications, and daily hazards that attend the dispensing and distributing Shop Medicines, will be found much too light, and these to preponderate, as being of greater moment, and more frequently occurring. To come close to the point then, I grant you the objection thus far, that it is possible a Physician may be overseen in drink, and commit such an error as is alledged: but what then? this is not enough to cashier all Physicians from the management and charge of medicines: you must prove also, that the Apothecaries and their Servants are never debauched, never

*A Last for
Lex Talionis.*

*The Accomplish'd
Physician,
&c. p. 82.*

overseen, nor mistaken, never abuse a Physicians Prescription; but are always exact, sober, careful, and honest; when you have proved this, your objection is good, and carries force with it. But look back upon what is already said and proved, and you find little of this: and farther to counterpoise this objection, turn to the same Author that was pleased to dally with you, and see what he says in another place: (but take notice, it was this Gentleman that whipt some of your Apothecaries (the Authors of that scurrilous Libel, *Lex Talionis*) for their sauciness towards Physicians; their quondam Masters; and admonished the rest pretty smartly) his words are these: *The humour of a Tradesman to play the Gentleman is too visible in many Apothecaries, who pass their time either Physician like in visiting Patients, or rendering themselves to the recreations of the times; wherein they are plentifully supported by the revenue of their Shop, which their men manage, according to the idleness and negligence Servants are all addicted to in the absence of their Masters: whence supposing a prescription to be erroneously or dangerously prepared, and the Patient upon the taking of it surprised with urgent symptoms, or yield to his last fate; it shall not be divulged to you, the man that made up the medicine was a raw apprentice, or had been drinking drunk, whilst the Master was breathing his Nag in Hide Park; in all which transaction, its the Physician that must father the ill success.* Now the objection is enervated and made invalid by him that offered it: and since there are such Apothecaries and such Servants; may not a sober Physician be affraid of trusting his prescriptions in such hands, and venture

venture the life of his Patient at these hazards? and may not the Patient be afraid, although he have an able and careful Physician, that the Apothecary may be negligent? and if he be a careful man when he is in his Shop; yet his *servants* may be negligent, heedless, and mistake when he is abroad. How then must the Patient be secured, from the dangers and hazards that commonly attend medicines? I know no better, nor other way, but by making choice of such a Physician that is not addicted to intemperance and debauchery, that is not a Tipler and Jovial Companion, one that diligently follows his business, that seriously and soberly performs the whole duty of his employment, that trusts none in the choice of his ingredients; in dispensing, weighing, preparing, and compounding, but all done under his eye, and in some nice things by his own hand: and then I think in all reason he is as likely to avoid all miscarriages and mistakes in medicines, as it is possible for man to do; and much more likely than Tradesmen and their servants; in a perfunctory way of managing a Shop Trade; that contrive how business may soonest and easiest be dispatched, and turn to the best account for present gain. And so I dismiss the Patients interest in point of safety, and come to his other concern and advantage in the matter of profit.

This thing called profit is the general concern of the world, that all people hearken after, and design for; and some to save their purse will venture their life: this profit perhaps may prove the strongest argument in the Book to perswade. Security is not comparable to profit with a great many; they

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they had rather hazard their lives with a *Chymical Empirick*, a *quacking Apothecary*, or any illiterate fellow that pretends to Physick; hoping thereby to save *charges*, and cozen the *Doctor* of his *Fees*: and thus they cheat themselves, and are cheated by others. But to prevent such imprudent hazardous courses, and to lessen the charge of Physick; the following discourse will inform you.

That a *course* of Physick or *fit* of sickness will be less chargeable to the Patient, when both advice and Physick depend upon the Physician; than when divided, and the charge distinct between two persons, appears plainly, if we consider,

I.
Arguments.

First, That the lessening of *charge* in all affairs is, by *subtracting* and *abating* the number of *persons* that are to be employed and maintained in that business: If *one* can manage it well and sufficiently, in vain is the expence to keep *two* upon such an employ; especially if *two Families* must be maintained out of it, and depend thereon; the *charge* then must needs be *doubled* and advanced high. For, admit both be *honest*, yet both must *live* upon it, gain sufficiently, and raise an *estate* for their Children: if they be not honest, but *covetously griping*, and plotting how to gain most; such that make a *prey* of *Patients*, and are *Purse-suckers*: you may easily imagine then, that it is *cheaper* to be defrauded by *one* than by *two*; and it is better to satisfy the thirst of lucre in *one*, than in *two* persons: hence we may affirm as an undoubted truth, that it is much cheaper, and more saving for the *Purse*, to retain a *Physician alone*; than a *Physician* and an *Apothecary together*, whether *honest*, or *dishonest*.

That

Examined, Stated, and Compared.

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That this is a more chargeable and costly way, of taking Physick from *two persons*; appears in that Patients fall often into such a *Physician* and *Apothecaries* hands, as *combine* together to promote each others interest. The Apothecary then makes it his business to commend and procure Patients to this able Doctor: This excellent Doctor to retaliate, makes him amends, by plying the Patient with good store, or rather much store of Physick:

Who if he come three or four times a day, writes new Bills for the Apothecary; compound Glisters, rich cordial Juleps, Bolus's, Pearl, Bezoar, and Gold; words that signifie very much in augmenting the sum, at the foot of the account in an Apothecaries Bill, &c. And Physicians that thus incline to gratifie and please Apothecaries, are called by them good Apothecaries Physicians; and if they be not so, then they shall not be good Doctors in their mouths; but the Apothecary will give him a lift if he can; at least, he will never cause him to be sent for again to this, nor any other Patient he can perswade; but some good Apothecaries Physician, or his own Covenant Physician must be the man. Now this good Apothecaries Physician, they describe by his frequent though needless visits; but especially the multitude of his Bills; by his visiting twice a day or oftner (a very careful and painful Doctor) and by still writing new medicines, when half the former or perhaps none of them have been taken; making an Apothecaries Shop in the Patients house, planting the Cupboard and Window with Glasses and Gally-pots, and not a quarter of the whole made use of; he prescribes a medicine for every slight complaint; and never goes away from

D^r C. T. in his Answer to a Letter concerning the practice of Physick in England.

Dr Merrets View of the abuses committed by Apothecaries, &c. pag. 15.

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the Patient, or the Patient from him without a Bill, for fear of the Apothecaries grumbling. If it be so (as these Authors affirm) may we not justly suspect, when Physicians have a great voice and commendation amongst Apothecaries, that they are Apothecaries good Physicians, not Patients good Physicians; and may we not well suspect that the greatest, and great names gotten by some Physicians did arise from hence, such artifices and combinations: and to confirm this rational belief, turn over their file of Bills, you will find there nothing great, but here and there great ignorance; you will there see such pitiful Recipe's and repetitions of them; that he which hath waded out of the mire of this common delusion, may bless himself; stand and admire that a learned profound Art and honourable Profession should so strangely be abused; and the people doat so much to their great disadvantage and loss, and flock after (like silly Sheep) such grand Impostors: but the people have been, and are deceived after this manner: What Doctor shall I have? says the sick man; ask the Apothecary, says another, he is most likely to tell you, who is an able Physician, and who you had best to send for: then comes the Apothecary and adviseth to his Covenant Physician, or if he be not approved of; then some one else, as good as he, that knows how the game must be plaid, to get the Apothecaries good word and applause, and that will be gainful to him both now and hereafter; and by this Compass the Physician steers his course. Hence it is, that the most industrious and expert Physician practising with most excellent Medicines prepared by himself, is cryed down

down by all *Apothecaries*, and shall never be called to a *Patient* if they can keep him out; suggesting (very basely) that he is *this* or *that*; though he be a man of far greater merit and worth, in this Profession; able to out *reason* and out do a score of such *Apothecary Doctors*.

This frequent juggling between *Physicians* and *Apothecaries* to promote the craft of *Physick*, I find confirmed by a late Writer before mentioned. *Physicians* all, or most, being tyed to particular *Apo-*
thecaries, prescribe their *Bills* in terms so obscure, The Ac-
complish
Physician,
Gc. p. 74. that they force all chance *Patients* to repair to their own *Apothecaries*, pretending a particular secret, which only they have the Key to unlock; whereas in effect its no other than the commonest of *Medicines*, disguised under an unusual name, on design to direct you to an *Apothecary*, between whom and the *Physician* there is a private compact of going snips, out of the most unreasonable rates of the said *Medicines*, wherein if you seek a redress by shewing the *Bill* to the *Doctor*, he shall most religiously aver, its the cheapest he ever read. You see here what great regard is had to the *Patient* all this while; what inventions found out and care taken to milk his *Purse*: O these are *industrious* men in *Physick*! such as the people put great confidence in! and to leave these men is as much as their *lives* are worth: A *Doctor* and *Apothecary*! can *Physick* be put into an *honest* and *cheaper* way? well go on then, *per me licet*; why should not every one have their *Phanſie*, if they pay for it. What I have here written is not the design of my brain to asperse, but I give you the testimony (besides my sentiment) of learned

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Doctors,

Doctors, well reputed in this Faculty, now alive and practising in this City, that have been conversant with Apothecaries much longer than my self, and know very well the intrigues of this Practice. For my own part I was a Prescriber of Medicines to the Shops, for the first 8 or 9 years of my Practice, and did understand something in that time which made me desert them: but for this ten years or upwards I have used the Medicines of my own Preparation; so that having tryed both ways of Practice, I may give in my verdict too, what I know of them both, and let every one make choice of which they please.

But to proceed, if you come to an Apothecaries Shop, for an ounce of *Mithridate*, *Diascordium*, or *London Treacle*, you may have it perhaps too cheap, but not too good; for the former old price is beaten down by underselling one another, to gain custom to the Shop: but you must know the medicine is according to the price; so that nothing is got by your cheap penny-worth. (*Diascordium*

D^r Merrets
View of the
frauds and
abuses com-
mitted by
Apotheca-
ries, &c.
pag. 9.

was found by the Censors in their search, made only of Honey and Bolearmeniatic.) Yet this cheap sophisticated Medicine, when you come to pay for it in a Physicians Prescript, it will then cost you six times so much, perhaps ten times so much, mixt in *Bolus's* and *Potions*: O the Recipe's are very gainful, and when the Apothecary parts with these, the best stake in the hedge is gone: no body can tell the price of a Recipe; the quintessence of the Doctors learning is there; and the Apothecary will scorn to undervalue it now, when it is epitomized and reduced into a Recipe (though at another time

Mr.

Mr. Doctor is but *so* and *so* with him) I but *Diascordium* now is *Diascordium* indeed; you shall not buy it now for *three pence* an ounce, as you fetcht it the other day at the Shop: when a *Dram* or two is mixt with as much *Conserve of Roses* or *White Lillies secundum Artem*, it is a *dormitive Bolus* then; a thing which you do not understand; 'tis above the sphere of vulgar capacities: Here is *Art*, and here is the *mystery* of the Trade; this is our gain, and we are necessary *Appendants* to Physick; *opiforque per orbem dicor*, says Mr. Apothecary; *id est*, the Doctor can do nothing without us. Now suppose (excepting the Doctors Fee) the price of this *Bolus* be but half a Crown: you'll say that is not much for a good Medicine by advice: I'll reckon it to you, then judge if you be not used kindly: two pence for the *Diascordium* and *Conserve*, and seven groats for mixing *secundum Artem*, that's just half a Crown; cheap enough! but I find a *Colledge Doctor* complaining of the chargeableness of Physick, in this *Apothecary* way of Practice, and says; The charge of it is often insupportable, as well as unconscionable and uncharitable; we many times prescribe a dram of Treacle worth two pence to a poor neighbour out of charity; the Apothecary makes him pay half a Crown for a Cordial Bolus. There are of us, have retrieved some of our Prescriptions, and the Apothecaries Bills upon them, you will perhaps be amazed when I tell you; that where a Physician hath without a Fee prescribed something worth six pence; because it was made into twenty four Pills, there was so many shillings paid to the Apothecary upon his Bill for it; but I will give you no more accounts of this

D^r C. T.
his Answer
to a Letter,
Gc. p. 18.

kind now, you may in good time see store of them; upon proofs beyond denial. I perceive now by these ugly hints, there is Rods in pils; and 'tis like there may come a day of reckoning for such faults. However in the mean time, we vulgar will not believe, but this Apothecary way is the cheapest and best way of Physicking.

D^r Merret
in his view
of c. p. 16.

Another Doctor of the Colledge, a Practiser for 30 years with Apothecaries, complains after the same rate: Suppose a Physician hath prescribed a pint of Julep, &c. to be taken at four several times; some Apothecaries carry not the whole pint at once; but divide it into four parts, and carry but one at a time, and so of other Medicines; and then will charge his Bill for every single potion or draught, as he ought the whole pint; so that by this art he gains four times as much for the whole medicine, as in conscience he ought; and a Julep which cost him six pence, will be rated at ten, twelve or more shillings; &c. so he goes on setting forth their unreasonable prices and profit by Physicians Prescripts. I find now that this Apothecary Trade is a very thriving, gainful Trade; and the Patients Trade is a very doleful losing Trade, and very liable to Cheats. It is much better to be an Apothecary than a Patient; and it is much cheaper to take Physick from a Doctor's hand, than from his hand-writing. These Recipe's I see are costly things: sure they were intended only for Ladies and great persons; that must be attended with Physicians and Apothecaries both; that must dye in state. I cannot see how other people can well bear this charge: but we are all grown so proud now, that if it be the fashion for the

the *great* ones to have a *Recipe Doctor*, we vulgar will have a *Recipe Doctor* too, what ever it cost us. We will have all the *Formalities* of Physick though we dye for it (and like enough, all *casualties* and *deceits* considered which attend that Practice.) But let us examine these high priced *Recipe's* a little, and see the great *worth* of them; because there is great *talk*, and a great *bustle* about them: but now you talk of *worth*, they must be valued by what they *cost*, as for *intrinsic* worth let that pass, meddle not there: Now imagine we were at a file of Bills.

This *Recipe* cost the Patient *ten shillings* Fee, because he was but a Doctor of *little* practice, not *cry'd* up, and that was fair for him. As for the *Apothecary* you may imagine (by what goes before) that he will be no loser by it; though he gets (if you will believe it) but a small inconsiderable profit. Here's another cost a *Guiny* (besides the mans *life*) this was a *great Doctor's*, one of the eminentest in the Town, a man of very *great Practice*, that you must wait two hours before you can speak with him, except you give his man a couple of shillings; this must needs be an able man, that the people croud after, much spoken of, and much approved by his *Apothecary*; who gets four or five hundred pounds *per annum* by this *Doctor's* Practice: an excellent *Apothecary Doctor*! he deserved a piece very gallantly. But here is a *Recipe* cost 3 *Guynies*; this was the result of a *consultation*, for a person of quality, a beloved Child, Wife, or Husband, or some rich fellow that would dye more *honourably* than ever he had lived: Here's another
golden

golden *Recipe* of the same price, for the same Patient that evening, a *Cordial dormitive Bolus*: Truly this was very *cordial* Physick (to the *Physicians*) there was so much Gold about it: Here is three or four more *Recipe's* for the same Patient, that smells of extracted Gold very precious: but the last of them was the highest *Shop Cordial* that could be made: So that you may imagine what condition the Patient was in when the *Physicians* took their leave: Surely, these *Recipe's* are very fine things, they are so costly: but who pays the *Apothecary* all this while? O! the *Executor* pays him, that is to be done after the *Funeral conclusion*: there's a lump of money indeed to be received! perhaps this man gets more after the Patients death, than three Doctors in his life time; it often falls out so (without jesting.) Give me leave to quote an *Author* now, something pertinent to our purpose (without reflection upon the persons named) not as a parallel example to our Discourse in the particulars; but only to let you know upon proof, that the *medicine trade* goes beyond the *medical Art*, in extracting Gold and Silver very wonderfully.

D^r C. T.
in his Answer to a
Letter concerning the
practice of
Physick in
England.
pag 46.

It is some years since, when Doctor Pursean, Doctor Bates, and my self, for three or four weeks attendance on a person of quality, received in Fees three or four and thirty pounds; they being consultants sometimes only; and I ordinary Physician had more than half of that sum: I believe my self, the person was well, and well satisfied, until the Apothecaries Bill was brought in; but then I was called to the ungrateful work of judging upon the prices of it; I was a little started to find the sum total five and fifty pounds;
and

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and I do assure you I speak moderately, when I say, if he were paid it, his gain was as much as the three Physicians received; but it was an Apothecary of the Patients own choice, and I had nothing to answer for it. This is not fair play, Mr. Apothecary, that you should get more than three Doctors: yours is a cunning Trade indeed; and I do not so much wonder now, that so many Apothecaries set up, since it is such a gainful Trade and honest income, of eighty and ninety per Cent.

You see how cheap the taking of Physick is with a Physician and Apothecary together: let us now enquire farther, if any money can be saved by applying to a Practising Apothecary, one that will Physick you by his own advice, and save you the charge of Fees (if you think good to believe it.) To wave their inability to practice, and the dangerous consequences that attend their bold quack-ing (* as many fatal actions do testifie, and some mentioned by a late Writer) I shall speak only as to the Patients profit, chiefly aimed at by them that apply to these Tradesmen in Physick for their assistance. Some think it a notable convenience to have recourse to an Apothecaries Shop, upon small occasions for medicines, without the charge of a Physicians advice and Prescript. To this I say, the convenience is not what people imagine, and no charge saved thereby; if we suppose instead thereof, Physicians to be furnished with necessary compleat Medicines for all occasions, as I have urged that duty upon them: is it not then as convenient? will it not then be as cheap? will not your medicines be far better? will it not be more safe and

Accom-
plish'd Phys.
pag. 45, 46
47, 48.

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Ancient and Modern Practice of Physick

expeditious for your *help* and *relief*, to come or send to the Physician for *his Medicines*, who for his own reputation and special interest (as is fully proved *pag. 53.*) will give you the best medicine or medicines faithfully and effectually prepared for your purpose, and also advise you how to use them for the best advantage, at as *cheap* a rate, as at the *Apothecaries*; yes much *cheaper* and more *advantageous*, if you consider the *ability* of the *Physician* above the *Apothecary*; and the rational probability of his medicines, to be much *better* and more *efficacious*; both which, facilitate and expedite a *cure*, or check an *emergent grievance*, which are to be reckoned in the account of *Costs*, as a great advantage above the *Shop Medicines* and *Shop Master*: So that the Physicians *Repository*, or *Closet* accommodation, is as ready, as *cheap* or *cheaper*, and as *convenient* to repair to, as the *Apothecaries Shop*, only the one stands in view, the other private, yet easie enough to be known, when the custom shall be made general: and it is as ready a way, and *easie* for the Physician, to bid his man give the Patient such a *Medicine*, as to write a *Recipe* to the Apothecary. That people are much deluded, in thinking they save charges, by applying to a *practising Apothecary*, is set forth by the foregoing Author from *pag. 65. to 73.* and it is but reason they should pay notably for their folly. Dr. Merret does caution the same: but *populus vult decipi*: and if people will not be admonished, let them fall into the *cheat* without pity.

Accomp.
Physician.

D^r Merrets
view, &c.
pag. 45.

And at how easie rates they practise, many of their Bills brought and complained of to our Colledge witness, wherein

wherein upon a slight disease five pounds have been demanded for four days Practice. And I have heard one of them brag, that he commonly had from 20 to an hundred pounds, besides presents, for cure of a Clap (as they call it) which might have been more speedily and securely performed for a manifold lesser sum. If you come as a Customer to the Shop, and ask for an ordinary known Shop Medicine; you shall have it for an ordinary price: but when you come as a Patient, take his advice, and such medicines from him that you know not; then you shall pay roundly for both; Counsel as well as Physick.

I might enlarge here upon this point, but I will pass over much, to finish this Paragraph briefly. I appeal now to all that are unbiassed and impartial; and let every one of common reason judge, whether it be not a much cheaper and a more frugal way, to apply to a Physician alone, furnished with honest good medicines (as it is his interest) than to a Physician and Apothecary, or to an Apothecary alone: if you say we cannot be assured that a Physician acting alone, deals honestly and conscionably with us: then I reply to you again; nor can you be assured that a Physician and his Apothecary deals honestly with you: 'tis the same uncertainty here as there, and rather the more hazardous for the reasons-aforesaid. And since honesty is so hard to find, and dishonesty so difficult to discover, (but you must venture :) then I think it is more prudent, and cheaper to venture upon one Knave, (supposing so) than two: since both must be gainers; one at a time is enough to cozen you. And if you

compare a practising Apothecary *alone*, with a Physician *alone*: have you not more reason to confide in and believe the *latter* (legally called thereto, and well qualified) that he will be *honest* and more reasonable in his dealing than the *former*, whose very undertaking is a *dishonest* and an *unjust* way of living: his presumptuous usurped *Practice* is a constant *cheating* of Physicians, who gave him his Trade: then in all reasonable probability he will not stick to *cheat Patients*, from whom there is no such obligation. He that will be so *perfidious* and *ungrateful* (manifestly in the sight of the world) to *him* that set him up; will not boggle to *cheat* a silly *Patient*, that cannot detect him: and therefore let none be so vain and foolish to say of a *practising Apothecary* that he is an *honest man*; for, to be *honest* and *Practice*, are incompatible and a contradiction. If you would know more of this *Practising Apothecary*, you will find him described in a Tract of mine (amongst the number of other *Practisers*) put forth about three years since; where he stands in his colours, from pag. 50. to 64.

*Medicus
Absolutus:*

2.
Argument:

Secondly, *Charge* and *Cost* is abated, by contracting and lessening the *number* or *quantity* of *materials*, to be employed and used in the performance of any work; and so *è contra*: and thus it is in the different Practices and Controversie in hand. The *multiplying* of medicines in the *Prescribing Practice* to Apothecaries, does much *increase* the *charge* of Physick, above *that* of the Physician *alone* with his Medicines: First, in regard the *Prescriber* is urged and tempted to this unnecessary accumulation;

lation, by the *Apothecary* for his *profit*, and to please him (as appears plainly in pag. 63) Secondly, the *shop Medicines* are *sluggish*, *inefficacious*, and *unfaithfully* made (as appears p. 55, 56) therefore in reason, you must allow them *more* in number, and *more often* to be repeated (although the Physician be *honest* to his Patient) before they can effect any thing to the purpose aimed at.

But the Physician that is *Pharmacopœian* to himself, that prepares Medicines faithfully and exquisitely; does not use *half* that *number* of Medicines: he delights not in the superfluous *variety* and number of *slight* medicines; but he aims at a *few choice* and *efficacious* ones, to perform such operations that nature requires for her assistance; and those are not many: and knowing that nature must be relieved by such and such an *operation*; and having well *tryed* medicines to perform those intentions, he prosecutes them with his approved certain medicines; and is not *varying* at every turn, nor *coyning* new medicines every day, to *cheat* the Patient into a belief, that here is *notable* contrivances, and *extraordinary Art* used; but sticks close to two or three good medicines that the case requires; and plys his Patient with them in due *order* and rational *method*, until nature be *relieved*, or that he be well satisfied of the *contumacy* of the disease resisting and contemning those medicines, or a difficult *heteroclital* propriety of body, enforcing him to change his medicines; which is not *presently* to be done, but after some considerable time of tryal; remembering herein that *Aphorism* of Hippocrates, where he cautions you not to be *fickle* and *lightly* to change

πάντα κα-
τὰ λόγον
ποιέοντες,
ὃ μὴ γι-
νομένων
τῶν κατὰ
λόγον, μὴ
μεταβαί-
νουν ἐφ'
ἑτέρον με-
νόντων. τὰ
δὲ ξανθὰ
ἐξ ἀρχῆς.
Aph. 52.
Sec. 2.

medicines; if upon good grounds and a well informed judgment, you have instituted your course. So that a Physician by this fixt rational way of proceeding, with well *experienced* medicines of his own *elaborate preparation*, that he can confide in and rely on; he waits with patience, expecting the *full tryal* of their operations and success; having no *sinister* dishonest ends to tempt him aside (as appears *pag. 52, 53*) to make a *bustle* with *variety* of medicines, thereby to cause *frequent* visits, for multiplying his own *Fees*, and to *advantage* an Apothecary by *accumulating* medicines unnecessarily: but he labours to get *same* to his own medicines (wherein lies his profit and delight) and therefore puts them upon the *full tryal* and extent of their power; which cannot be, if he *whiffie* to and fro, *chop* and *change*; but keeps a *steady* course, if no *accident* fall out to disturb him; and it is his great concern, that no medicine be *baffled* or *defamed*, in the *operation* or intended *effect*; but if that will perform the work, let it have the deserved credit; and then not to *change* or *alter*, will redound highly to the Physicians advantage, and praise of such medicines; *frustra fit per plura, quod fieri potest per pauciora*.

3.
Argument.

Thirdly, Much attendance in any affair, augments the charge: So is it in the *Prescribing Practice*; daily and often *visits*, requires frequent *rewards*: and lest the *Patient* should think the *Doctor* does not deserve his *Fee*, for only *looking* on him; he seldom takes his leave but he puts the *Patient* to the *cost* of another *Recipe* (though needless) in exchange for his *Accipe*; and then the *Apothecary*

is

is *pleased* too, into the bargain; and by this he shall merit the Title of a very *careful Doctor*, and have his good word to back him, and help him at a dead lift, if suddenly or unexpectedly the Patient makes his *exit* into *terra incognita*. And truly it is something necessary that this *Doctor* who often deals with *excogitated* new *minted* medicines *pro re nata*; such as he never tryed, but are recommended to him by this or that *Author*, in parallel cases; or are the product of his own *Phanſie* and *probability*, adapted to the present *ſyndrom* of indications; all which is but a probable *adventure*, *doubtful*, and no *certainty* or confidence, until tryal puts you out of fear. It is necessary then the *Doctor* should attend the *event* of these uncertain medicines, which often proves *unexpected*; and therefore he must be *ready*, he must be at hand, to *correct* what happens amiss, and to cast about for another *invention*, if this fails: but put the case this *Doctor* does use a certain medicine, that he hath often tryed; yet if he have not a *certain, honest, skilful Apothecary*, his medicine may fail him: and if he chance to have such a *certain Apothecary*; yet if he have not a *certain, understanding, careful Apothecaries Boy*, his tryed good medicine, may very likely *Deceive* him: therefore he must always be at the *heels* of his medicine, to know what operation and what success; and therefore this *Doctor* knocks at the door, with *doubtful* and *timorous* thoughts (as there is reason for it) except he be as bold as blind *Bayard*: and for this his daily *care*, he must have daily *Fees*, which makes a course of Physick too *chargeable* for some Patients: and not only

only so; but the Apothecary must be paid for his kind *visits* too, but those are commonly crouded into the *price* of medicines; that although you take no notice of it, yet your *Purse* feels it; and now you may account your self as at the charge of *two Doctors*. But *è contra*, that *Physician* which practiseth with the medicines of his *own preparation*; made choice of the *ingredients*, saw their due *ordering* and *managing* of them into medicine; that hath often *proved, meliorated,* & knows well the *certainty* of their operation; dares trust his medicines, and appoint them confidently with great *safety* (in *chronick* diseases) although he be an hundred miles distant: and this I have done *frequently* with good *success*; and in such cases, when the *Physicians* of their *Country*, that have had the advantage of daily *visiting* and observing all *circumstances* attending the Disease, and the *operations* of their medicines, could effect nothing: as *letters* of intercourse, that lye by me, can *testifie*. And I doubt not but other *Physicians*, who use their *own medicines* can say the like; that they can trust their medicines in their *absence* from the Patient; and practice with such a freedom and safety, without a *constant attendance*: and therefore I must affirm, it is much *better* and *safser*, that the Physician *constantly* and *severely* attend the *medicine*, rather than the *Patient*, if he cannot attend both.

4.
Argument.

Fourthly, *Expedition* and a quick performance of any work, is reckoned and accounted in the *profit*; by how much *sooner* the business is effected, so much *charge* is *abated*. And thus it is in our case in hand: a *Pharmacopæian* Physician acting *alone*,

alone, as he is more *able* and *expert* in curing above the *Apothecary Doctor*; so also his medicines are more efficacious and more certain in their operations, than the *Shop Medicines* (proved pag. 51, 52, 53.) from whence in all reason, cures will be effected more *expeditiously* and *sooner*. Besides his interest puts him on to a *speedy* relief of the Patient: but the Apothecaries interest does not spur him on to such hasty and expeditious performances (proved pag. 57. 58.) therefore the business of curing in all probability and reason, moves much *slower* in the hands of *two* persons than in *one*; although it be against the Proverb, *that many hands make light work*; but in this case we may fear *slight work*, and *slow work*.

Now by what hath been said, you may easily imagine how the *great charge* of *Physick* may be *abated*; and which is the *cheapest* course and most *frugal* way; and not inferior to any other; but *excelling* also any other in *safety*, and in what may be accounted *excellent* in *Physick*. And so I pass on to the next considerable *inforcement* of this duty of *preparing Medicines* by *Physicians*; and that ariseth from the *benefits* that accrue to themselves.

The *advantages* that redound to the *Professors* from their industry in the preparation of various medicines are: *First*, a familiar acquaintance with, and knowledge of the *materia medica*: that all the ingredients of Medicines, Drugs, or what else appertains to, or enters their composition, may not be *strangers* to them; but *prima facie* upon sight thereof, and with a discerning eye, they may,

may distinguish rightly one *kind* from another; as also accurately the various *differences* of the same *species* in point of *goodness*: whereby they may be able to make a true *election* and choice, of the *good* and *finest*; from the *degenerate* mean sort, *ungarbled*, decayed by long keeping or otherwise damaged; which is a very considerable matter, and of great importance in order to curing: for, if the ingredients of a medicine be not thus *judiciously* and *honestly* chosen, there cannot reasonably be expected a good *success* from medicines otherwise made; since every thing operates *quantum in se*, & *pro viribus*, according to the degree of its goodness or pravity. And farther, it derogates much from the *skill* and *compleatness* of any Artist, not to know upon sight and appearance, all the *instruments* and *materials* that belong to his Art: and therefore it must needs be a great *deficiency* in a Physician, and it is very absurd, that he should appoint such things for his *Patient*, to which he is a *stranger*, and knows them not when he sees them.

Second advantage.

Secondly, Hereby not only the *face* and external *characters* of the ingredients of medicines are known, but also by their several *preparations* and *union* this with that, diversly varied; many *secret properties* are discovered, *simply* as in themselves and genuine nature; and *relatively* or respectively as they are yoked and compounded variously with one another: which most requisite and necessary knowledge is *lost*, if the Physician be not an *operator* in Medicines. For all the *philosophical artificial* knowledge we have of Medicines, comes in this way, (that which meerly results from proba-
tion

tion in diseases, is empirical) and this is the *ground-work* and *foundation* upon which medicines are designed and neatly framed. And that *Physician* who spends some time in *Pharmacy*, shall find more satisfaction in seeing a medicine duly prepared and compounded once, than in reading of it a *twelve month*: nor can the true proportion and quantity of each ingredient *exactly* be known, suting with the design and form of the medicine; by *study* and *guesing*, but by *proofs* and *tryals* in making. From hence the particular properties and differing qualities of each ingredient will more plainly and fully be discovered in their several *preparations*, *corrections*, *defecations*, *extractions*, *analytical resolutions*, &c. here you may learn and know the various *results* from different commixtures: the *conflict* and *discrepancy* of some, the *amity* and *embraces* of others; the *rejection* and *incoibility* of some; but reducible into *composition* by fit *mediums* and artificial conjunction. And without this experimental knowledge, the *forming* and *adapting* medicines *pro re nata* for several cases, is so blind an *adventure*, that a *Physician* may well blush at his *ignorance*, and always fear his *misfortunes*, in running amongst dangers without a *guide*. For by the *preparation* of medicinal ingredients various ways, and by divers *Commixtures* of this with that, observing their several *results* and effects upon different *associations* and *preparations*; we then establish a certain compleat knowledge upon such *experiments*; which surely guides us in the *same* for the future, as also directs us in *collateral tryals*, and *processes* of affinity. Then ought we not to trust

fallacious tradition and the *uncertain reports* of Authors (which deceives many and often) but by *viewing, handling, tasting, smelling*, and such like examinations throughout the process of the more exquisite and *Chymical* preparations; a sensible and full satisfaction in the different properties of the *materia medica* is gained: which great *advantages* and *opportunities* of knowledge, a *traditional prescribing* Physician or *Apothecary* Doctor, gives away to his operator or *Apothecary*; who being not *capable*, and to whom it does not *belong* as his business to make such nice observations, but *hoc agere*, according to his *prescript*: much knowledge thereby *perisheth*, and great opportunities of improvement are *lost*; and such a Physician always sticks in the mire of *doubts* and *uncertainties*: and out of 40 or 50 years *Practice* he shall raise but a *small stock* of a compleat certain knowledge. If it be so, as true it is: then why Physicians should neglect these great *offers* of improvement, and advancement of their knowledge in the most *intricate* and weightiest part of this *Science*; deserting the *ancient* constitution and *true Practice* of Physick, the most *safe* and *rational*, upon which this *Art* is founded and built, exchanging for the present fashion of *prescribing* and *filing* Bills with *Apothecaries*; a late unhappy *innovation*, unwarily and unreasonably introduced, of *pernicious* consequences to this *Science*, the *Professors*, and the *Sick*; is to me, and may be to all others a wonder.

3. *Advantage.*

Thirdly, that he may render a more *rational* and better account of *diseases*, and their true manner of curing; enabling him thereby to *design* and *adapt* medicines.

medicines more *knowingly* and *certainly* to the nature of any Disease, than it is possible for any other to do. A Physicians knowledge is not only improved in *Pharmacy*, by *Pharmaceutick* Experiments, and this Art of medicinal preparations (*Chymical* chiefly) restrained only to the artificial making of medicines, and the advantages limited here; but is very *extensive* and *assistent* through the whole *Science* of Physick; becomes very useful and auxiliary to a Physician, in *facilitating* his disquisition, and *improving* his knowledge in the nature of diseases; discovering their several properties and differences (as is set forth in pag. 9, 10, 11, 12.) and confirming his judgment in their manner of curing. For example, if a man be griped in his *stomack* or *belly*, provoking a flux, and this is quieted and checkt by exhibiting of *oculi cancerorum*, *corallium*, or such like: it is concluded rationally, that a *luxuriant acidity* did cause those punctures and laxitive motions, because these *concretes* do satiate and drink up all *acidities* by virtue of their *Alkaly*: now here was a right adaptation of medicine to the morbidic cause, proved by the *genuine property* of the remedy; and this *alkalifate* property was first discovered by *preparation* and *tryals*; mixing *alkalies* with *acids*, the acidity is destroyed, that punging quality extinct, and the liquor becomes blunt and insipid as water; and as it is thus in this particular, so likewise in many other medicines; the *virtues* of their virtues and operations are not *truly known* and *fathomed*, but by *tryals* in the *laboratory*, which discovers many of their *single* properties, their *result* in mixture, and

their *manner* of opposing and allaying Diseases. It is not sufficient praise that a Physician does *cure* (one that is no Physician, does that by *chance* and sometimes) but that he be able to give a good rational account *how* he *cures*; which he cannot do if he have not a *perspective* compleat knowledge of the *medicine*, collated with the *nature* of the Disease, (gained as aforesaid) else he is like an *Empirick*, and he derogates from his Title of *Doctor*, and the *dignity* of this Profession.

4. Advan-
tage.

Fourthly, That he may improve his knowledge by Practice, in making *certain observations* upon *medicines* after operation, whether *successful*, *frustraneous*, or of ill consequence: he may then upon good grounds *commend*, *excuse*, or *condemn* any medicines (which a *Prescriber* cannot) being *privy* to all things appertaining thereto, the *making* as well as the *designment*: so that all things being *naked* before him, nothing hinders or is doubtful, but he may give a true account of the *failure* or *success*, and where it ought to be imputed. But he that practiseth with *unknown shop Medicines*, may be glad of his fortunate success, yet knows not what to *praise*, except *God Almighty*: and if the *contrary* happen he shall not be satisfied where the *fault* was; whether in the *medicine* that was ill made, or in *himself* that designed it; or *idiosyncratical propriety* of the Patient; *contumacy* of the disease, or *intervening accidents*; nor can he note that an *observation* for the future: So that he which practiseth thus at *hap hazard*, who cannot make a *true observation* to direct or warn him for the future; is always a *young Practiser*, and a *new beginner* af-

ter

ter 30 or 40 years *blundering* in Physick; nor can he be relied on, or truly accounted as an *able, experienced, old Physician*: but this character of an *old Practiser* goes far in the opinion of most people, as a safe man to trust their lives with; when indeed most commonly he is but such a *Tyro or Novice* as I have described; and an industrious *Pharmacopæian Physician* rightly *principled*, of *seven years practice*, is well able to be his *Master*.

Fifthly, That he may acquire and purchase to himself, *far better and more excellent medicines* than those of the *shops*, or other common *traditional medicines*; which will most deservedly raise his *fame and reputation*, and render him more *serviceable* and more *acceptable* to his *Patients*, than all his *learning* besides: what does the Physicians great *notional learning* signify to the Patient, if the medicine be not *improved and bettered* by it? 'tis *medicine* that *cures*; and he that gains the *best medicines* shall do the *greatest cures*, and out do all *other learning* whatsoever: and therefore a fore-named *Author*, very discreetly encouraging Physicians to the *preparation* of their *Medicines*, *faith*; *When judicious Physicians come to be more familiarly acquainted with the materials of medicaments, and also to experiment and observe operations and processes upon them; especially the more accurate and artificial, as in Chymical Preparations; they will discover the most advantageous ways of preparation, and the most rational proportions in order to composition; and come to contrive and invent new medicaments, exceeding others in their kinds, and improve, beyond what they can imagine of themselves,*

s. Advan-
tage.

D^r Jonatⁿ.
Goddards
discourse,
&c.
pag. 35.

selves, before they have entred this way, and what they can ever otherwise attain; as some learned and ingenious Physicians have done. Nor can it be denyed, that in this course, some Empiricks have stumbled upon very considerable and effectual medicaments, wherewith in some particular cases they have outdone learned Physicians; and by the advantage of making their own medicaments, they bear up and will do, till they be out done in the same kind by such Physician. Now if Empiricks sometimes can outdo learned Physicians, by a rude tractation of ingredients, wanting Philosophical helps to guide and lead them in their invention and facture of medicines; what then may not a learned Physician compleatly qualified do, when he comes to operate, assisted by the best rules of *Art*? and what great improvements may we not expect in medicines, when all the learned Professors shall set upon this work? till then the Practice of Physick (*generally*) will be but mean and common; Physicians too often and shamefully baffled with Diseases, and great cures very scarce.

6. Advantage.

Sixthly, That he may preserve the Arcana's of his Art from being prophaned; and be absolute Master of his own labours and secrets, secure from any pilfering or undermining person. The Professors then will be in a good capacity to oblige and gratifie each other in the communication of secrets: or after death to bequeath to some next Relation, that in duty he is bound to provide for; and perhaps may stand in need of such a help: So that having thus the free disposal, the compleat and full benefit of his labour, that no pains can be lost or alienated from

from him; this cannot but be a great *incouragement* and spur to *industry*, and every ingenious Professor will then exert his power *strenuously*, and be very diligent in operations, to make himself *Master* of something that's rare and *egregiously* excellent. What *incouragement* is there? and who will labour hard to find out an *excellent secret*, that upon the use thereof, another shall *rob* him of it? I think there are few so good natur'd, that will take any extraordinary pains, to furnish an *Apothecary* with *such* medicines; and therefore it may be a wonder, when any but *common* medicines come to their files: and this is one main reason why Physicians do not take pains to improve medicines as they *might* and *could* do, but content themselves with common *traditional* medicines, and jog on daily in the same beaten road.

Seventhly, That he may *secure* his own *reputation*, and not expose it to the mercy of others; who either for saving *cost*, sparing *pains*, want of *skill*, *care*, and *diligence*, in making his Prescripts *exactly* (as one of these too often falls out) may render him *unfortunate*, and *defeat* him in *success*: and therefore says a *Doctor* before mentioned, as yet *intangled* in the prescribing mode, but very probably upon *deserting* it, says; *Our Patients lives and our credits, are too often in the power of an ignorant confident Fool, or an idle careless Boy.* Since then the *reputation* of a Physician is daily *hazarded*, and lies *lyable* to pay for the *miscarriages* of medicines (although the fault be anothers) it behoves him then to have an *especial* care and regard to the medicine, and manage this business *himself*; which

7. Advan-
tage.

D^r C. T.
his Answer
to a Letter
&c. p. 18.

which puts him out of *fear* and *doubt* of any such *casualties* or *abuse* of medicines, and then he will practice with great *confidence* and *boldness*; hoping his *success* will be answerable to his *labour* and *endeavours*, and the *excellency* of his medicines.

8. *Advantage.*

Eightly, Physicians being compleatly furnished with medicines for all *emergent* occasions, and free for all to resort thither; they will be rewarded for this laudable and industrious undertaking, by a *full employment*: for such people of the *lower rank*, who apply now to *Apothecaries*, and *Quacks* for cheapness (as they suppose) will then more willingly resort to *able Physicians* for their good medicines, when they may have them at a *reasonable price*, and therewith the Doctors *advice* without a *fee*. Which a Physician may well do, and with as much ease to himself, as talk over an *urinnall* for a *groat*. None then (I think) that have *Common reason*, will decline an able Physicians *counsel*, with the *choicest medicines* he can provide for his own Practice; to go to a *shop*, or any *Empirick* for their *common sale medicines*; when they may have the *one* as cheap as the *other*; and much *cheaper*, if they compare the *goodness* of the one with the other, and what is likely to be the *result* of each: for if you trifle every day with a twelve penny *sophisticate medicine*, or not well designed, and effect little or nothing (perhaps *mischief*) and you *linger* on under your infirmities; you cannot say this is a *cheap saving course*, but *expensive* in *time* and *money*. When people shall be made *sensible* of this, they will not be so fond of an *Apothecaries shop*, nor foolishly hearken after every cheating

Examined, Stated, and Compared.

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cheating *Empirick*, that pretends to *Physick*; but apply generally to the honest and able Physician: whose *reputation* is an engagement sufficient to assure them of *faithful* and *just* dealing, at a *cheaper* rate than any of these can *really* perform, what ever they may *promise* or *pretend*, to draw you in.

Ninthly, This full employment will beget a full *9. Advan-*
increase of knowledge, in all kinds of diseases; *tage*:
and then the Physician shall have *plentiful* satisfaction in the *frequent* and *full* tryals of his medicines: and his daily *observations* of them in their operations and successes upon several bodies will enable him thereby to replenish his store *successfully*, with medicines of the *same* design, but of *greater* improvement, and meliorated to a *higher* gradation: whereby (and the only way) *Physick* in a short time will rise to a *high pitch* of perfection, to the great satisfaction and applause of all people: but as yet, and 'tis the unhappiness of this Age, that many ingenious and hopeful Physicians are stopt in their improvements; and their parts likely to decay and wither, for want of incouragement, and a good employment to exercise and increase their endowments, and shew their abilities of acquirement: But alas, what for *practising* *Apothecaries*, and all sorts of *Quacks* that are shamefully permitted every where; the *legitimate* Physician is sadly *rob'd* of his Practice, *that* which should improve and incourage him: and this is not only an injury to the *Professors*, but much redounds to the prejudice of all people, if they rightly knew their own *interest*; which is to *maintain* and *incourage* the learned *industrious* Physician, who on-

10. Advantage.

ly is in a true capacity, and able to serve them.

Tenthly, Physicians practising with their *own medicines*, shall have good opportunities, and be in a better capacity to be *charitable*: First, to such as are very *indigent*, and have no money to bestow for their relief: Secondly, to such who can go no higher than barely to *satisfie* what their medicines *cost*: and this a Physician may freely and cordially do, being accommodated with good medicines, and *animated* to good works, by an encouraging *full* employment that may *enable* him to be *generous* and *bountiful*, doing good to all conditions of people, for *God's* sake, as well as for his *own*.

Having now given you a fair prospect of the *ancient industrious* practice of Physicians; and exhibited plainly to your view, the *benefits* and *advantages* arising thence, and pressing forwards the *advance* and *promotion* of this *Science*; as also that the interest of *Patient* and *Physician* rests there, as most secure: I come now to present you with the *new mode* of *prescribing* to *Apothecaries*: and here take notice, that what hath been said of the good *old Practice*, to justify and commend that; does also by reflection *condemn* and *disapprove* this *latter*; and that manifestly upon the *synocrisis* and comparison with each other: So that I need not say very much more, to set forth the unavoidable injuries that result from this deputing of *Tradesmen*, as Physicians substitutes, to *over-see* and prepare medicines according to their *prescripts*: Yet to make the discovery more compleat and perspicuous, and to shew you the manifest *imprudency* of this *latter* invention, and how *insufferable* it is in the *continuation*.

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tion; observe with me strictly, what this *new* Practice is, and you will see the *fraudulent* garb that is put upon it to render it specious, as also the *emptiness* and *deceit* that is couched under it.

This *new mode* of Practice is, to draw and frame medicines upon a *piece* of *Paper*; modelling them into *several* forms, and contriving them for *several* purposes; varying *pro re nata*, for every *temperament* and *case*, by *subtracting* and *adding* this and that variously, as the Prescriber *fancies*, or an Author shall *dictate* to him, if he have time to consult his Books. And *here* the Doctor ends his work, and resigns it up into *other* hands to be *perfected*: this draught or *scheme* of medicine, is to be transmitted to some *Apothecary* to be made according to that *platform* and *invention*. And this is thought (by those who are *blinded* with the fallacy) that it is a *learned* designing of medicines; an *artificial* contrivement; an *exact* appropriation to person and case; a *regular* and *rational* method; a *good* invention to satisfy the people; a *safe* way to trust their lives in; practised by men of *eminent* fame and learning; to whom the *greatest* persons apply for help and relief; and therefore it is concluded by all, that this must needs be the *best* and most *excellent* way of practice.

But to counter this general & *erroneous* approbation, and oppose this *fond* opinion of *unwary* tract people; I shall give you my judgment in a direct *Antithesis* and *contradictory* determination. This novel practice though generally applauded and approved, is not truly *bottomed* and *founded* upon the right learning: for the *basis* of Pharmacy is *experimental*

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Philosophy, a certain guide; not *fallacious Book* learning and deceitful *probability*. *Secondly*, the designment of such medicines are not *artificial*, according to the *latest* and *best* inventions, from certain tryals of experienced operators in Pharmacy, witness their *Bills* upon the Files. *Thirdly*, Their adaptations *pro re nata*, are imaginary, uncertain, and a shooting at *random*, instead of aiming at a *mark*; since no *individual* propriety of body, nor no *new* conjunction and association of medicinal ingredients are fore-known, but *tryal* makes the discovery, and begets a *post* knowledge; and therefore established tryals, well proved, repeated and meliorated medicines, far exceed these conjectural new coin'd medicines. *Fourthly*, This prescribing mode is an *irrational* course to *fathom* Nature, a very *unlikely* way to improve a natural *Philosopher*, and *impossible* that hereby he should be knowing and skilful in the *various* *proprieties* of medicinal ingredients. *Fifthly*, 'Tis an excellent invention to satisfy and *indulge* a Physician, that is content to live in *ease* and *ignorance*. *Sixthly*, A hazardous way to trust peoples *lives* in. *Seventhly*, Practised by men as apparently *erroneous* in curing; as *eminent* in fame and learning: whose Patients although the *greatest*, may not be the *wisest* and most judicious; I am sure, not the most *critical* and discerning in this matter, nor such as have endeavoured to be rightly informed herein.

To back these *assertions* (though much hereof is proved in the preceding discourse) and that I may not be thought a *traducer* of this *famed* practice, and men of great repute exercising therein;

I shall offer farther, to *illustrate* these truths, and *vindicate* them from all *suspicion* of calumny : and this I shall do by bringing the *prescribing Doctor* to the *touch-stone*, whereby you may clearly *judge* of this mans abilities, in *designing* and *appointing* medicines for the sick (let his parts and learning otherwise be ever so good) and whether he be such an *able safe* man in curing, as the world hath *vainly* supposed : the tryal is this. He that is *knowing* and *skilful* in the *forming*, *adapting*, and *appointment* of medicines ; that is able to *direct* and *correct* medicinal preparations *judiciously*, as a *Master* in this Art ; is well acquainted with the *materia medica* ; in their *genuine*, and *simple*, *artificial* and *compound* state ; and hath ascended these four *gradations* of *Pharmacentic* knowledge. The first *step* he takes, is only a *superficial acquaintance* with the *materia medica* ; to know the *face* and *figure* of all natural bodies, especially the more *usual* in medicines, rightly to distinguish them by *name* one from another ; and not to know them *thus*, is as *absurd* an ignorance, as for a Carpenter not to know *Oak* from *Elm*, and *Beech* from *Firwood*. Can that Physician be said to be a *natural Philosopher*, that does not so much as know the outside of nature ? His *second degree* and progress in knowledge, is to understand the *various* differences in point of *goodness*, that he may make a good *election* of every ingredient he appoints for medicine, which is of great importance in curing : and not to know *good* from *bad*, is a deficiency next the not knowing *one* kind from *another*. The *third gradation*, is to know the distinct *times* for *storing*, and *different ways* of keeping

keeping, proper, and befitting these several *concretes*; as also to correct and prepare every thing *duely* in order to compound medicines; and without such *provision*, and *previous* observations in *Pharmacy* (gained by practice and experience) a good medicine cannot be made. The *fourth* gradation and compleatment of a Physician in *Pharmacy*, consists of many parts: as first, To make *sutable associations* of ingredients, with their faces looking one way, and conspiring to the *same* intention. *Secondly*, To know the *due proportions* of each ingredient, *suting* with the *form* and *consistence* of every medicine, as also for a due qualification of *odors*, *sapors*, &c. or what else may commend and make a medicine more grateful to the Patient. *Thirdly*, To be dextrous and skilful in the *different* artificial ways of *extracting* or *separating* the *virtues* or virtuous parts of several bodies, to elect *this*, and reject *that*, to serve such a purpose. *Fourthly*, To be expert in the *various* ways of *composition* and *union* by fit *mediums*; for as much as, some bodies refuse the *intimate* society and *embraces* of others, unless by *artificial conjunction* they be reconciled. *Fifthly*, To know the variety of *menstruums* proper to act upon several bodies, for *extraction* and *dissolution*; for that *penetration* and *retexture* are not wrought *promiscuously*, but by *this* or *that* specially. *Sixthly*, To discern what will *yield* to and *comply* with such a *preparation* and *form* of medicine, and what not. *Seventhly*, To know what are *hostile* and do *destroy* each other, if they be *compounded* together, and what does *exalt* or *depress* each other, within their *sphere* of action. *Eighthly*, To know the various *results* of *differe-*

different *mixtures*, which oftentimes are not to be *imagined*, nor can ever be *thought of*, but are found out by *tryals* and *experiments* of associating and commixing *this* with *that*; and no man can certainly tell the *effects* of any *composition* before the *tryal*, but by *guess* and at a *venture*, which oft proves not so as intended, but much otherwise: and this the *Pharmacopœian* Physician and *experimental* Philosopher will fully attest. I might have given some *instances* and *examples* in these particulars, but I must contract my self to bring this *discourse* within the *compass* of these sheets.

Now if you examine the *prescribing* Doctor (that trusts wholly to *Apothecaries* for the making of his medicines) and search into his *abilities* and compleatness in these four *gradations* of requisite knowledge, you will find him very *deficient* herein: and I think there is none (*quatenus* Prescriber) will have the face to own himself *Master* of such a *stock* of knowledge; but if any such there be, *reason* will tell you, he is endowed with more *absurd irrational* confidence, than *truth* in that *assumption*: for as much as these four *gradations* of knowledge are acquired by a *practical* experience and acquaintance with all the ingredients and their several preparations in the *Pharmaceutic Art*, by *inspection*, *tractation*, and *operation*, and not otherwise. Therefore a meer *notional* man, a *Prescriber*, a *Book* Physician, that draws all his skill out of his *Library*, is much *estranged* from this certain compleat knowledge: and at *best*, in what he seems to know from *tradition*, he is but an *adventurer* thereon, a man of *fortune* and *chance*; he takes all upon *trust*; and he may as likely (and very,

very often he does, witness his *Bills* upon the *file*) depend upon an *error*, and embrace *falsehood* instead of *truth*; nor shall he ever be informed by *prescribing* to *Apothecaries*, but persist in his false *imaginations* and *presumptions*; for *operating* and *experimenting* in the *Laboratory*, is that which *informs*, *proves*, and *settles* a true judgment in *medicines*, which poring in the *library*, shall never do, although he be a studious man all his life time. Let none then think to justify himself, because of his great learning otherwise; for admit that, yet being deficient and inexpert in this most requisite part of learning; he is (assuredly) very insufficient and an unsafe Practiser. Whoever therefore invented *prescribing*, as a mode and custom for Physicians to follow, seducing them from the *first establishment*, and most rational endeavours in the preparation of medicines; were the greatest enemies to the progress of this Science, to the improvement and advance of the Professors, and hath proved most pernicious to the Sick. The consideration whereof made Chr. Langius complain; *Sed hoc saltem silentio non transmittendum existimamus; pessimè illos de bono publico meritos, qui primi hanc summe arduam arma medica conficiendi disciplinam a medicina avulserunt, & servis suis unice commiserunt; &c.* Notwithstanding our just complaints of the great abuses daily offered to our Profession, by men unreasonably introduced as appertainers to this Science; their invading our rights, and boldly usurping the medical Practice; prostituting the secrets of this Art for gain, and many other insufferable inconveniencies relating both to Patient and Physician;

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Physician; yet this unhappy invention of *prescribing*, or the ridiculous custom of Physicians making medicines with *Pen* and *Ink*, is most injuriously promoted and continued; and few there are that seriously consider the mischief they have done, by *complying* with, and *upholding* this *male-practice*, I shall therefore search farther into this imprudent innovation, and let you see the *vanity* and emptiness of this prescribing Practice, so *fondly* esteemed by the people, and unworthily kept up by the Professors; and that I shall do by examining the *basis* thereof, if it be *firm* and *solid*; whether the Practice of Physick may rest upon it, as *secure*, *rational*, and *justifiable*; or whether it be not an *uncertain*, *ignorant*, and *dangerous* Practice; not becoming a *Philosopher*, nor answering that *trust* reposed in the *Professors*, being of such weight and moment, wherein the *lives* of all people are most nearly concerned.

First then, either this *prescribing* or the *Prescripts* of an Apothecary Doctor, are founded upon *tradition*, and taken up upon *trust* from Authors; or *secondly*, they are grounded upon some former *periclitations* and *successful adventures* of their own in parallel cases. Or *thirdly*, they are designed and composed *theorically* and *conjecturally* contrived, upon *probability* and *reason*, drawn from the common reputed single nature of the *ingredients*, selected and appropriated to a *special case*, and reduced into such a form of medicine, most *sutable* to that purpose. Now in all these three *prescripts* variously and severally bottomed (and I think the *enumeration* compriseth the *generical latitude*) the

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prescribing Physician is justly to be taxed, and may be reputed an *uncertain, unsafe* Practiser, or a *hazardous* Undertaker of the Sick, let him be ever so learned and well accomplisht otherwise; as plainly appears upon the particular examinations of these three *prescripts* differently grounded and presumed.

For the *first*, if your judgment depends upon the supposed *skill* and credit of an *Author*, or a *Book-guide* in the *election* and composition of medicines; then 'tis not *you* (if it take effect) that cures, but your *Author* and *monitor*, and your good fortune to consult *him* and not *another*; you practice by his repute, by his supposed ability and experience, not by your *own*; not by your *own* reason grounded upon *experience* and *practical* knowledge in medicinal *preparations* and tryals: but depending upon *this* and *that* learned man, you appoint *this* and *that* medicine of his commendation, and so the good women practice by their receipt Book. That this is *warrantable* and *safe*, is most reasonably denied: *First*, because Authors do often *transcribe* from one another, and take up upon *trust*, as you *Prescribers* do: and 'tis very uncertain who *proved* and *tryed* this or that medicine sufficiently, and made true observations thereon: some perhaps never made them *otherwise* than a fair *draught* upon a piece of Paper, as you your selves use to do. *Secondly*, because medicines in former times were not so well contrived, *safe*, *artificial*, and *compleat*, in their *first* and *rough* inventions, as now in these later days; and the *Ancients* knew not those excellent ways of *correcting* and *preparing*,

as

as by long and often experience is discovered gradually to diligent and inquisitive *Operators* of this later industrious Age: therefore *those* are not *exemplars* for any to imitate and transcribe; but to prove, operate upon, and *meliorate* in the *Laboratory*. *Thirdly*, because many *frivolous, inefficacious, and bad* medicines, are scattered frequently here and there in *Authors* of great learning and fame, and commended to posterity (with many other great errors) which deserve and ought to be *raised* out; and not to stand as *Copies* for other men to write after: which *patterns* have shamed great Physicians their followers (who else had been good Physicians) and frustrated their expectations, with the *loss* of their Patients *lives*, and the *vilifying* of this excellent *Art*: and of such sort, I can point you out enough for proof. *Fourthly*, because Prescribers have not that discerning judgment in the choice of medicines (proved pag. 14, 15, 16, 17. being *unpractised* and *unskilful* in their preparations) but chop upon medicines from their high *commendations*; and are biased by the false *eulogies* commonly attending them, not directed and determined to this or that by a *judicious election*. Wherefore the *reliance* that these men have upon *Authors* in the choice of medicines is *deceitful*, and their Practice *hazardous*.

As for the second, that is just the *Empirick's* Practice; and his confidence in the use of medicines, does arise after the same manner, from some fortunate blind experiments, and good luck in curing: not from the true reasons of the medicine, collated with the nature of the disease: not from

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any just and full account he is able to give of the amicable congruity of the associated ingredients, or their conspiring natures to the same intention; their due proportions, the exquisiteness and fitness of each particular previous preparation; nor from the rational and artificial designment and adaptation of the whole by a certain knowledge and true observations in *Pharmaceutic* experiments (this only an expert *Pharmacopœian* Doctor is able to do, proved pag. 14, 15, 16, 17. also 81, 82,) but relying upon some former good success super-vening the medicine in like case, gives him encouragement to repeat the same.

Now the *third*, that seems to be a grave learned Plot, and a *secure* design in curing, is the most *hazardous* adventure, and most *dangerous* of the three: for here you set upon the Sick with an *unknown, untryed, new medicine*, which what it will prove, a more *skilful* man than you cannot tell; for those expert *Physicians* that prepare medicines for their own practice, that are very *conversant* and well *experienced* in various medicinal preparations (far beyond your *notional conjectural* knowledge in prescribing) I must summon them in for their *testimony* and confirmation; that they are not satisfied in, nor have tryed any new medicine *sufficiently* to establish it in their number of well *approved* medicines, under *six* months time or *longer*, by frequent preparations, alterations, and several tryals in *use* and *curative* probation. For my own part I have been *revising* and *meliorating* some medicines for many years, by various *alterations* and *tryals*, and yet I am not so fully satisfied as to *acquiesce* and sit
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down with what I have acquired. But you (Mr. Prescriber) can contrive and hatch a new composition in a quarter of an hour, and give it with as much confidence, as if you had been frequently an elaborator of this medicine for seven years. How come you to be such an even guesser at medicines, that never made any? if you hit it right, you are the luckiest man in the world: but common reason tells me, and your practice does declare, that you are more bold than fortunate herein. No wise man goes to fight, but he first examines and tries his weapons, that they may not deceive him; so likewise a prudent and careful Physician, proves his medicines very well before he comes to use them in good earnest; especially in acute Diseases, that allow no time to delay or dally in: here one error, or one bad medicine, is enough to march off the Patient: this is not a time to practice with hap hazard medicines, by new appropriations as you may fancy; but you must rely upon standing medicines, well experimented and reformed by several trials; and in these are the greatest safety of the Patients life, and the Physicians reputation: these will not boggle and play jadish tricks with you, as the new untry'd medicines, that most commonly shame their Master: and therefore the person and case ought to be deliberately chosen for such new experiments, and the medicine well inspected in the preparation; else no true observation can be remarked thence. To press home the absurdness and uncertainty of this practice; he that is not practically and experimentally acquainted by tractation and trials in the Laboratory, with every single ingredient, he adds to his

his medicine, puts he knows not what together; and he that is well acquainted with the nature of each *single*, does not yet certainly know what the *result* will be in the *compound* until the *tryal*: as the ingredients of *Gunpowder* or *Aurum fulminans*, have no such furious effects in their *single* natures; but being so *prepared* and *compounded*, they have a strange force and power: and likewise many other *compounds* and *mixtures* that might be instanced, far different in their *result*, from each *single* nature. A *Prescriber* or *Speculator* in medicines, does not consider, nor can he find it in his *study*, how the ingredients of medicines are *varied* and *changed*, by the diversity of *preparation* and *conjunction*; how their properties are *intended* or *remitted*, *extinct*, or *advanced*, by adding of *this* or subtracting *that*; having *similar* or *dissimilar* and opposite qualities, *emaning* from their different *forms* and *feminalities*, or from artificial *modifications* and *transmutations* in preparation: for these *secrets* are known and discovered only to an expert *operator* by due observations upon various *tryals* and *processes* in the preparation of medicines, and not otherwise: So that from hence, we may very rationally and undoubtedly conclude; that the *designing* and *compounding* of medicines are very *nice* things; not to be contrived in the *study* only, and so depended on; but to be proved also in the *Laboratory* and *warily* approved by use; and consequently also, that those *ex tempore* medicines and sudden *inventions* of Prescribers, *pro re nata*, are very *uncertain*, *casual*, and *hazardous*.

I affirm therefore from these reasons deposited;
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to practice with or appoint medicines, as *Prescribers* do, without a *firm* well grounded experience in them, and certain knowledge gained by their frequent *preparation* and *melioration*; is a *slight*, *deceitful* Practice: either to relye upon *fallacious tradition*, or their own *blind* casual *successes* and *repetitions*; or to *presume* and *adventure* upon new invented *conjectural* medicines, for the first encounters and onsets, before tryals with *secure* *approved* standing medicines, is not warrantable nor safe: and besides all this uncertainty, to refer the *management* and *preparation* of these dubious chance-medicines, to the *care*, *skill*, and *honesty* of Traders in Physick, and their *servants*; is such an *accumulation* of egregious failings, and a *multiplying* of imprudent irrational *adventures*; as he that would be counted a true *experimental* Philosopher, an *able*, *steddy*, well grounded Practiser, and a *safe* undertaker of the Sick, must *disown* and utterly *reject*: but he that diligently betakes himself to the *ancient* industrious Practice; not trusting to *tradition*, *speculative* notions, and *substitutes* in Pharmacy; but *personally* acting, inspecting, and remarking all *Pharmacentic* and other *Philosophical* experiments; may thereby gain a stock of *certain* knowledge to relye on, and acquire *sound* and *real* abilities in curing; he may then settle *true* observations as guides and monitors in the whole Practice of *Pharmacy*; and being sedulously disposed in this capacity, he may *confidently* and *deservingly* hope to obtain the great *Arcana's* of this *Art*, which will enable him to perform *true* service
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and administer great assistance to the *sick*; and hereby to purchase most worthy fame and credit to *himself* and his *Profession*: such a man as this, *ἰατρὸς ἀνθρώπων*, he only deserves the *character* and *Title*, of an *able*, *careful*, and *compleat* Physician: but he that seeks after, or pretends to great knowledge and abilities in Curing, not thus qualified and *expert* in medicinal preparations; but puffed up with *traditional* notions and *Book* experience; he is an *Impostor* to himself and others: and this is the unhappy case of *prescribing*, or the strange custom of Physicians making medicines with *Pen* and *Ink*. And here I must take notice (lest I be thought a *stranger* to the matter, and give encouragement of advantage) that there is a sort of men (but a *few*) who although they practice with *Shop Medicines* and common culpable *Recipe's*, like other *Prescribers*; yet do operate privately to gain more knowledge than the rest, and pretend to higher things; thinking hereby they can make a handsome *Plea*, & evade much of the guilt charged in this Discourse.

* The Ancient Practice of Physick reviewed, &c.
p. 106. 10
p. 114.

To such as these I have given a fair *check* in a former * *Traët*, appendant to that Treatise entituled, *Vita sana & longa*, whither I must refer the *Reader*, not having room to insert it here: and more I have to say against this juggling device and pretext (used as a *foil* to set off and commend, or *patronise* a spurious illegitimate Practice) when any such Professor shall stand forth in justification of his integrity, and the warrantable discharge of his Function: I doubt not then, but to *extort* this confession from him: *Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor*; if he
be

be not very obstinate to the *convictions* of reason, and *perverse* against the truth.

I might have enlarged my self upon several *heads*, and in divers *parts* of this Discourse to illustrate and press home the *verity* of our assertions: but what hath been delivered is sufficient at this time, until some *party* concerned does appear in their defence, by a sober *ratiocination* and solid *argumentative* answer, not an *invective* taunt, not a *reviling contumelious* return; which notably insinuates and suggests the cause to be *bad* on that side: to desert the *matter* in contest, and fall upon the *person*, squibbing and flirting with a little *frothy* wit to no purpose; strongly argues that business to be *naught*, and will not abide a fair *debate*: but if you will answer me *directly* and *fully* to the particulars charged, without *evasions* and *shifts*; laying aside animosity and *self* interest; contending only for the *truth*, the prosperous *improvement* of this Science, the *welfare* of the Professors, and *safety* of the Sick; your ingenuity herein will mitigate à *tanto* many failings, and redound to your advantage. I desire no more of you, than such an *ingenuous* management of this *disceptation*; that the world may be satisfied, wherein their interest of *life* and *health* consists and rests most *secure*; and that the *provision* wherewith nature is plentifully stored, for the preservation and relief of infirm man, may most *successfully* and *happily* be dispensed: expecting this candor and clear dealing from you (if your cause will admit of fair play, and an honest *sin-*

cere argumentation) I shall wait your *Answer*: until then I know not where I am *weak* or *deficient*, in this undertaking; or where the adverse party will take advantage: but when I come to view their *strength*, and find *how* they will oppose, or *where* they will press upon me; and what *objections* more can be started, than I have here *anticipated*: I shall then exactly know the *scope* and *main points* of this difference; the Adversary's utmost power, and what *more* I have to prove: This contest then will be contracted, and drawn into some small compass. Upon *Reply* (which you may be sure of) I shall then *re-inforce* such arguments as may be thought (upon new *suggestions*) not so clearly convincing; and apply so close to any *new matter* of opposition, as I doubt not but to *stifle* the validity of any *Plea*, *argument*, or *objection*, that shall be offered to our consideration, as a *bar* to the design and intention of this Discourse.

If I be thought too *sharp* and *severe* (at first sight) in some parts of this Discourse; (if well considered) I am not *culpable* therein, but to be *excused*; the *urgency* of the Cause *prompts* me to it, and will bear me out; since I plead not my *particular* interest or *private* quarrel; but a *publick* safety, and concern of great importance, which very grossly hath been *abused*: and therefore not to be reprehended with too *tender* and *soft* language, which is unlikely to make impression upon some sort of men, being *obdurate*, *fixed*, and *habituated* in a gainful easie confederate Custom, and combined interest.

Non meam
sed medic-
na, medico-
rum opi-
um, et
agrorum cau-
sam ago.

interest. What seeming deficiencies have attended this undertaking; I doubt not but the *unbiassed* and *impartial* Reader, will favourably interpret; for the *sincerity* of the *Authors* intention, and the *necessity* of this work to be promoted.

London
From my house in
Fetter-Lane.

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